Weather
Fine and cold. The maximum temperature yesterday was 57.0 and the minimum 30.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 53.0 and 34.4.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Wilson, Dec. 9.
For Europe via Suez.—Str. Sicilia, Dec. 12.
From U. S. and Europe.—Str. Tenyo Maru, Dec. 6.
FROM Europe via Suez.—Str. Plassy, Dec. 7.

NO. 3457 VOL XII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 壬戌年十月十五日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1922 大正十一年十二月三日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

PROGRESSIVES IN CONGRESS IN SEPARATE ORGANISATION

Norris, Nebraska Senator, Is Chosen Leader

39 AT MEETING

La Follette Denies Intent To Form New Party

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Republican Senator, Mr. Norris, was elected chairman of the progressive conference held today, which was attended by 13 Senators and 26 members of the House of Representatives.

Senator Lafollette disclaimed any intention of organising a third party.

Senator Borah declared himself in favor of the movement if the purpose was to promote practical and progressive legislation and not to advance the political fortunes of any of its participants.

Anglo-Persian Oil Pays 20 Percent

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 1.—The report of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the year ended March 31, 1922 shows a profit of £3,130,000 to which a balance of £1,648,000 had been brought forward from 1921. The report added that the dividend on ordinary shares was at the rate of 20 percent per annum less income tax and £1,739,000 was carried forward subject to excess profits duty and the Corporation tax.

Ambassadors Ask Bavarian Apology

(French Wireless)

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Conference of Ambassadors has forwarded a note to Berlin demanding an apology from the Bavarian Premier for the attacks on the Allied Missions at Passau and Ingolstadt and inflicting a fine of 500,000 gold marks on each town, which must be paid within a fortnight otherwise the Allies will obtain the sum from the Bavarian revenues.

Given Two Months For Stabbing Man

Y. Muraoka, the Japanese who stabbed and injured C. Baromys, a Greek, on Szechuen Road two weeks ago, has been sentenced to 2 months in jail by the Japanese Consular Court.

Outlaw Leaders Guests At Dinner

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 2.—Representatives of the local bodies entertained to dinner 60 outlaw leaders at Tsingtao last night in order to discuss the terms of surrender and enrolment of the outlaws into the police force. The negotiations took an unfavorable turn, upon which a band of outlaws waiting near by broke in and carried off the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Tuchun's representative. All the outlaws escaped.

Clemenceau To Sail December 13

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 1.—M. Clemenceau arrived at Springfield, Illidois yesterday. He visited Lincoln's house.

(French Wireless)

Paris, Nov. 30.—At the termination of his visit to Chicago M. Clemenceau will go to Saint Louis, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. He will return to Chicago on December 11 on the invitation of the farmers who are holding a Congress on that date. He will sail from New York on December 13.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

BY J. L. BUTTS

At 4 a.m. a few mornings back a watchman who chanced to be pursuing his vocation at an address in the Bubbling Well district, strolled round to the rear compound. Whereat there was a considerable clatter, and something of about the dimensions and general aspect of an adult person appeared at the top of the back fence and then slid down into the dark again.

Hastily clearing his throat, the watchman wrenched himself loose from a long, reverberating yodel and, thus disencumbered, took a running jump at the wall and began beating out an echo for the footsteps already drifting down the alleyway. At about the same time an irritated C.P.C. whose meditations had been splintered by the watchman's outcry started up the alley from the opposite end.

At a given point a grand three-ply entanglement took place, from which there eventually was extricated one See Ah-nyi, whose pained and cobblestone-marred countenance implied that he had been at the bottom of the pile-up. With the watchman on one flank and the C.P.C. on the other See was convoyed back to the scene of the wall-scaling and, upon refusing to comment on his actions, was left inside till an examination could be made. As they passed along the inner wall of the compound the watchman suddenly experienced the impression of stepping on a large and writhing reptile of some sort which twined itself frantically about his leg. He made a wild swipe with his baton, there was a dull plunk and the serpent grip relaxed, while the watchman accomplished a sideways jump worthy of the Russian Ballet.

At about this juncture the dawn, which had been weakening for some time, definitely broke and much that had been mysterious began to be clear. In the compound stood the three private rickshas belonging to the household. Each of them was shockingly naked as to tires. Near the wall were scattered three pairs of pneumatic rubber treads, one of which had given the watchman his scare.

Having observed these things, the captors looked inquiringly at See. See maintained a discreet silence.

See continued his policy of reserve when he was introduced to the Bench at the Mixed Court next morning, but a police officer tendered the information that two pairs of ricsha tires had disappeared from the same premises previously, and hinted that a little more investigation might lend further interest to See's case. The gendarmerie were given a week's time to look into this matter and the climax of this story is thus postponed.

C. P. S.—TING LIANG FOH

The explanation tendered by Ting Liang-foh carried conviction, though not of the sort Ting had intended.

He had been peacefully walking down Shantung Road, he said, when he came upon two men fighting, and paused to view the outcome. While the men fought one of them, in a frenzied attack, shook himself loose from his pocket book, which fell to the pavement and lay there unobserved. Thinking to do a Samaritan action, he, Ting, stooped and retrieved the wallet, meaning to restore it to its owner as soon as the dust and language had subsided and he could gain that party's attention. It was at this moment that a mean-minded policeman had come along and placed a complete misinterpretion upon his motive. He had no idea of stealing the purse. He had sufficient funds of his own.

When Ting had finished everybody seemed impressed except Chinese Police Constable No. 1015, who rose to state: (1) If

(Continued on Page 5)

Mother Of Girl Suicide Tells Story Of F. C. Tong Deals As His Trial Starts

Three woman witnesses, all members of the family of Miss Zih Zang-tseng, young mailing clerk of the Journal of Commerce who hanged herself in the office of the publication ten weeks ago, starred in the opening session of the trial in the Shanghai District Court yesterday of F. C. Tong, managing editor of the paper, who is charged with obtaining the sum of $5,000 from the deceased by false pretenses.

The story of how the young girl, alleged to have been encouraged by the accused, scraped up all her earthly possessions, invested the same in stocks, and committed suicide when she received neither stock nor money was told by Zin Fan-sz, mother, Zih Tao-sz, sister-in-law, and Wang Zih-sz, sister, respectively of the deceased. Evidence was also given by the accused in his own defense, while his chauffeur, Chung, arrested for interfering with the officers of the court in the execution of their duties, was also questioned.

The court-room was filled to capacity by friends of both the accused and the complaining family, Japanese lawyers, Japanese journalists and spectators, Chinese newspapermen and curious spectators. Three lawyers represented the accused, G. S. Lee, Hsu Wei-ling and Ching Lien-kwei. The trial lasted three hours, at the end of which counsel for the accused applied for the release of the accused on bail; but the application was refused.

Promptly at 1:30 o'clock, the accused was brought in to Court No. 1, presided over by Magistrate Tu Fu-yao of the Criminal Section. Accused disposed that he is a native of Kao Yao-hsien, Kwantung, is 42 years old and a graduate of the University of California. He denied that he had ever been convicted before. Miss Zih, he said, was introduced to his office by her cousin, one K. P. Wang, to work at a salary of $20 per month, in December, 1920. Just when the trust and exchange business was at its best, accused said, he promoted the China Commercial Trust Company together with many friends at 3 Foochow Road with a capitalisation of $5,000,000, of which one-fourth was called.

The deceased was never induced to take shares in the trust company, said Tong, but was anxious to get as many shares as she could in order to make some money. She paid him $2,000 on June 6 of 1921 for which he issued a personal receipt chopped with his own seal. A week later, deceased paid a further sum of $2,000 to him, but no receipt was given. Two or three days after this payment, the third and last installment of $1,000 was paid to him. No receipt was given.

The accused explained that at that time there was a strong demand for shares such as those he was purchasing and he was in constant fear that there would not be sufficient shares to meet the demand. Beside, the girl was working for him, so she did not think of pressing him for receipts for the two last payments.

"I told her that I would not have enough shares to satisfy all my employees, so I could not accept her money," said Tong, "but she insisted that I should keep the money, because she knew that the shares had jumped from $12.50 per share to over $20. She trusted me." Further questioned by the magistrate, Tong explained that he issued the first receipt because no scripts were printed at that time when the money was paid over: about June 15.

The first attempt at suicide was made by Miss Zih in the early part of the fifth moon, Dr. Tong told the court; he understood that Miss Zih had taken some "sleeping medicine." The second attempt was made on or about the 10th of the fifth moon, Deceased generally returned home at 9 p.m. when her office duties were completed. But on the night in question at 1 a.m. when accused went to office, she was found sleeping on a sofa. She appeared to be sick and accused sent for a doctor from the Shantung Road Hospital who revived her with an injection.

The story of the deceased, as that time, according to the accused was that since all her property had gone on account of the liquidation of the trust company and since her creditors were pressing her for money, she was obliged to take her own life.

At this juncture, a passbook was produced by the magistrate.

"I pitied her circumstances," continued Tong, "so I issued on August 19 a pass book in order to help her. She was quite satisfied. She could then show her creditors that she could get some money some time and the creditors would be satisfied. The wording of the passbook was made as a result of the request of Miss Zih."

The accused denied that he knew the reason why Miss Zih

(Continued on Page 2)

CURZON PLEADS FOR GREEKS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Exchange Of Populations Is Lausanne Parley Topic

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, Dec. 2.—M. Chicherin has arrived in Lausanne.

London, Dec 2.—The so-called exchange of populations, namely, the migration of some 600,000 Ottoman Greeks to Greece and of 360,000 Hellenic Moslems to Turkey, was considered at the meeting of the First Commission at Lausanne yesterday, which, after prolonged discussion, decided to appoint a subcommission, including Turks and Greeks, which will endeavor as speedily as possible to draft plans for the projected colossal exchange and also to arrange for an exchange of prisoners of war.

Earl Curzon expressed the hope that the exchange would be carried out voluntarily, though, in some cases compulsion might be necessary. He urged, however, that a great economic loss would be involved if the 400,000 Greeks in Constantinople were compelled to leave. He honed that the subcommission would persuade the Turks to allow them to remain.

Certain quarters in Lausanne are discussing the possibility of shortly adjourning the main proceedings of the conference in order to permit Ismet Pasha personally to submit to Angora the outline of the proposed settlement.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Athens Government announces the resignation of General Nieder commanding the troops in Thrace. He will be succeeded by General Pangalos, the present Minister of War.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, December 1.—General Gouraud has returned to France from Syria and will be received tomorrow by M. Poincare. He said that France could be proud of her work in Syria.

Accused Irishmen Freed By Court

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 1.—The Birmingham Assizes today disposed of the case of the 11 Irishmen who were recently arrested in Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, Hanley, Batley and Jarrow, charged with conspiring to procure arms, ammunition and explosives by purchase or theft to supply the rebel forces in South Ireland for the purpose of overthrowing the Free State Government.

The Crown Prosecutor stated that communications between the British and Free State Governments revealed the fact that some of the accused were being charged, in connection with the rebellion, in Dublin and that the others had become loyal citizens. The Prosecutor required a nolle prosequi, to which the Judge agreed.

Note: The men were released on bail on May 10. When their case was called during the Birmingham Assizes on July 12 only one prisoner appeared. The Solicitor for the defence said that he saw some of his clients in Dublin a fortnight before and they had intimated their intention to appear at the Assizes. He was not aware of their present whereabouts. Possibly they were prisoners or had died or else they were taking refuge in the mountains. The Judge accepted the suggestion that they were detained by circumstances over which there was no control and adjourned the trial.

GIFTS OF SEEDS

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 1.—Three large Dutch horticultural associations have presented the French Government with 200,000 tulip and hyacinth bulbs for the Tuileries Gardens.

Venice, Cal., Has Air Force To Keep Order

VENICE, Cal., has an aerial police force which watches the waterfront and inland. When the patrolman discovers anything out of the way he drops in a parachute fully armed and ready for any emergency, such as a bootlegger landing.

McKINLEY IS SANTA CLAUS SHIP; SAILING TODAY

Liner Off To U. S. This Morning At 9 With Christmas Mail

The Santa Claus boat from China to the United States—the President McKinley of the Admiral Line—will sail for Seattle at 9 o'clock this morning with the bulk of the Christmas greetings and parcels being sent to points all over the United States, and a large list of passengers.

The mail is the last that will reach every city in the United States before the Christmas holidays. The McKinley will be the last Christmas ship to carry mail from the American Post Office, as the office will be closed next Christmas.

Among the passengers sailing from Shanghai are a number who are returning home for the holidays including Mr. D. L. Moss, Mr. Joseph S. Hanahan of J. C. Whitney and Company, Mr. J. C. Proctor, Mr. R. Robinson of Tientsin.

Mr. S. H. Tan, a graduate of Shanghai College, is en route to Chicago where he will enter the University of Chicago to study political economy, and afterwards will take a post-graduate course at Princeton. Mr. Ng Dung, a graduate of Piu Cheng College at Canton, is going to the United States to study aviation, and will return after his studies are completed to teach aeronautics.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Lum are en route to San Francisco and later Cuba. Mr. Lum is the Hongkong manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank of Hongkong, recently organised. Mr. Lum is going to San Francisco to complete arrangement for American affiliations for the new bank, and will then go to Cuba to confer with a number of rich Chinese there who are backing the venture.

Mr. S. C. Chan, another banker aboard, is assistant manager of the Far Eastern Trust and Savings Bank of Canton and is traveling to America to investigate banking and commercial conditions.

Sir Ronald Macleay Hopeful For China

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 2.—Sir Ronald and Lady Macleay were entertained to a farewell banquet by the Chinese societies of London yesterday evening. Sir John Jordan presided. The guests included Lady Jordan, Sir Charles and Lady Addis and Mr. Tung Kang.

In proposing the toast of the guest, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin emphasised China's desire for peace.

Sir Ronald Macleay, responding, said that, with less suspicion toward China, foreign co-operation and the development of her great natural resources, China would take her place as a respected and influential member of the great family of civilisation

January, McKinley Skipper, Is Youngest Commander In U. S. Merchant Marine

Gerard Tyrrell January, captain of the Admiral-Oriental Line steamer President McKinley which sails for Seattle this morning, is the youngest commander in the American Merchant Marine. At the age of 35 he is in command of one of the new "535's," built shortly after the war for the tran-Pacific trade by the United States Shipping Board. He had charge of the construction of the new liners while acting as port captain for the Pacific Steamship Company on the Atlantic Coast.

Captain January was placed in command of an ocean-going steamer nearly three years ago and probably reached the ambition of every sea-faring man sooner than any other American. He was 35 on the 21st of last August.

WAS NAVAL OFFICER

A lieutenant commander in the United States Navy during the war, Captain January had an enviable record. The promotion came for conspicuous bravery evidenced when he was senior reserve officer and navigator of the Covington, which was torpedoed in July of 1919. When his steamer went down he was instrumental in saving several lives and the Navy, in recognition of his heroism made him a two and a half striper.

Although he has been to sea but sixteen years, the McKinley skipper has been to practically every port in the world. And his first trip was as a stowaway on the United States Army Transport Sheridan, to Manila in 1905. The voyage stirred within him a desire to sail the seven seas and upon his return to the West Coast of America, he signed on as cadet of the Sierra, of the Oceanic Steamship Company, making a trip to Australia.

Upon his return he enrolled at the New York State Nautical School and served on the St. Mary's and Newport, graduating in 1908. The next year he joined the old Pacific Mail, serving on the City of Para as quartermaster and soon qualifying for his second mate's license. Then to the Philippines in Coast Guard service for three years and back to the Pacific Mail, where he was assigned to the Mongolia, then the pride of the Pacific.

ON THE MONGOLIA

On the Mongolia Captain January started making the friendships among passengers which he values to the present day, and one of the skipper's real delights is to find on his latest ship an old Far Eastern hand who talks of the old days of the Manchuria and Mongolia and relates tales of Harry Morton and Andrew Nelson and others.

Captain January left the Mongolia for the Plaluria, which plied between New York and Norway.

From then until 1917 he was with the Barber Line on the Shimosa and Dochra as assistant to the captains. And in 1917 he joined the American Navy as a reserve officer going to the ill-fated Covington two years later.

TO KEYSTONE STATE

After the war Captain January commanded the Challenger, Katrina Luckenback and Mobile, retaining command of the last named until the ship was turned over to the British Admiralty. The steamer was formerly the Cleveland, owned by Germany.

In 1921 he was assigned to superintend construction of the "535's" and was given command of the Keystone State, which later became the President McKinley.

Captain January is one of the most popular skippers on the Pacific and one of the best known—although few of the thousands of passengers who have travelled with him realise that he is the youngest commander in the American Merchant Marine.

PEKING HEARS PRESIDENT HAS LEFT CAPITAL

Premier Agrees Under Pressure To Remain Five Days

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 2.—It appears that President Li Yuan-hung submitted the names of the Wang Tah-hsieh Cabinet to General Tsao Kun but issued the mandate of appointment on November 29 without awaiting a reply. The new Cabinet assumed office on November 30 and the Shantung Agreement relating to the First Section was signed on the afternoon of December 1. Meanwhile General Tsao Kun's reply raising objections to certain of the Ministers was received. Mr. Wang Tah-hsieh interviewed the President and intimated his refusal to continue in office. The President said that if Mr. Wang retired he would do likewise. Yesterday morning Mr. Wang sent in his resignation and immediately started for the Western Hills. Learning of Mr. Wang's departure President Li sent Dr. C. T. Wang and others to persuade him to return. The mission was successful and Mr. Wang returned last night. During an interview this morning he agreed to remain for at least five days, to which the President agreed, so that the Agreement reached by the Second Section of the Conference can be signed.

Peking is seething with rumors today to the effect that President Li left for Tientsin yesterday evening.

POLICE FIND DISCREPANCY IN TESTIMONY OF WATCHMAN

Chinese Usher Disputes Story Of Indian

NEW LEADS FAIL

Day's Efforts, At First Promising, Fruitless

In their attempt to determine whether the Indian watchman at the Victoria Theater is telling the truth when he asserts that he saw Bernard Goldenberg at 6 o'clock last Monday morning, detectives yesterday discovered more evidence which conflicts with the Indian's story.

It has been definitely established that a Chinese employed at the Olympic Theater returned to the Victoria, where he resides at 1 o'clock Monday morning, hammered on the door, could not rouse the watchman and was let in through the bar by another boy. The Indian watchman asserts that he was sleeping in the ticket office. The usher maintains that the watchman should have heard his knocks and shouts when he returned. The watchman has again and again told the police that no one came to the door from the time he closed it until the milkman came between four and six o'clock—he is not certain of the hour as he did not carry a watch.

DID NOT SEE SIKH

The Chinese could not tell the police definitely that the watchman was not there. He went through the bar and directly to his room and did not pass through the place where the Indian was sleeping.

Another important bit of evidence was exacted from the boy when police questioned him. He says that when he returned to the theater at 1 o'clock or thereabouts, he saw a light burning in the room where Bernard Goldenberg was murdered.

When the police broke through the door and found Goldenberg dead at 11 o'clock, charred pieces of a pajama suit, which had been wrapped around the light in the room, were found on the floor. It is the logical assumption of detectives that, because there was no shade on the incandescent lamp, that the heat of the light burned the cloth. And the boy asserts that he saw the light burning at 1 o'clock, which is another link in the chain of evidence gathered by detectives tending to show that Goldenberg met his death soon after he went upstairs to his room shortly after 11 o'clock. It is believed that a lamp of the voltage in Goldenberg's room would burn through cloth similar in texture to the pajamas used, in an hour or two—in some instances less.

STICKS TO STORY

The Indian does not swerve from his story that he saw and talked with the murdered man six hours after the police assert he met his death.

Several leads were picked up by detectives yesterday and at least one gave promise, as it tallied with other clues previously found. At an early hour this morning detectives admitted that they again had failed, although marked progress has been made on an investigation which has brought every man of the criminal investigation department into action. Culmination of their combined efforts was expected until midnight last night and then another lead was picked up which practically set at nought the efforts of the day.

Opium, jealousy and robbery are the three most probable motives for one of the most baffling crimes in the annals of the Shanghai police. Neither has been eliminated as a possibility. Each has been investigated systematically and thoroughly and the police have gathered evidence which is so conflicting in most instances as to prove disheartening.

FLIERS REWARDED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Nov. 20.—The award of prizes to those aviators who participated in the recent Tokio-Osaka Mail Carrying Flight, took place this morning at the Naval Club in Tsukiji. The prizes ranged in amount between Y.400 and 3,000 yen. Mr. Takeo Shimada who won the day's competitive flight, was presented with a silver model of an aeroplane by H.I.H. Prince Yamashina.

ANCIENT GRAVE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 1.—The grave of a king, dating from 20 centuries ago, has been discovered intact near Thebes.

Mother Of Girl Suicide Tells Story Of F.C. Tong Deals As His Trial Starts

(Continued from Page 1)

committed suicide after he had issued the passbook. On the day of the tragedy, 17th of the 7th moon, accused had left the office at 4.30 o'clock to attend a meeting of the Hsin Yih Tobacco Company, had dinner at the Cantonese Club at 7.30, saw a friend at a musical club at 8:30 and went to the movies at the Isis at 9 o'clock. At 9.15 an office boy came to the Isis and informed him of the suicide in his office. When he arrivtd there were already many people in the room, including the members of the family of Miss Zih.

Zih Fan-sz, 54 years old, deposed that she was the mother of the deceased, residing at Tang Ka Loong, Nantao. The deceased was her second daughter; and was educated at the East City Girls' School. In December, 1920, her deceased daughter was introduced to the accused by a relative to work as a mailing clerk. The accused told her daughter that plenty of money could be made out of the share business and if she could purchase a large quantity, she said, the accused said that he would see that her son, the brother of the deceased, got profitable employment.

In the early part of May, deceased asked witness for money in order to invest same with the trust company. Three sums of money were paid directly by her daughter to Tong, witness declared. The first paymen was made in banknotes, amounting to $2,000 for which a receipt was given. The second was in the form of a check drawn on the Industrial Bank of China for $2,000, while the last was in cash. Neither any receipts nor shares were given for the last two payments, because her daughter was told by Tong that since the share scripts would be ready very shortly, it was not necessary to give any more receipts.

"Subsequently, repeated requests were made on Tong to give us either the receipts or the shares, but he failed to do anything for us," said the witness. "It was very difficult for any one to find him as he always pretended to be very busy and when he was found, he had lots of lame excuses for not complying with our demands."

The first attempt at suicide took place on the third of the intercalary fifth moon, according to the witness. That night she came back home with a bottle of medicine which, the deceased said, was given to her by Dr. Tong to cure mosquito bites on her arms. She did not tell witness that she had attempted to seek death. On the following morning while fixing up her hair, witness noticed two sores on her arms, which did not look like mosquito bites. On being questioned very persistently by witness, the deceased said that she had taken a "sleeping dose to end it all" and that Tong had given her this medicine to cure her.

The second attempt, the mother said, was made on the eighth of the fifth moon. Deceased failed to return home on that night and on the following morning, she was sent home in a carriage accompanied by an office assistant, named Wang, who announced to witness that her daughter had been very sick. Witness went to the carriage and found her daughter very pale. On seeing her mother, she exclaimed that she would never leave the carriage but wanted to go back to the office of the Journal of Commerce and to die there. The members of the family then all came out and assisted her to go into the house.

About a week later, witness said Miss Zih went to her office with her sister to see Dr. Tong. She came back with her sister and had the pass book in her hand. She said that the passbook was issued because Tong had realised that she had twice attempted to commit suicide. It was for $5,000, the amount that her daughter had paid over. However, deceased told witness that the book was of no use as she had to wait for three more years before the money could be collected.

"She often exclaimed that she wanted to go back to office again," said the mother. "She wanted a new passbook. She wanted to be paid in full this year. She did not want to wait. But accused refused to issue a new passbook. My daughter continued to go to office because she knew that Tong would not do anything unless she pressed him hard. She succeeded in committing suicide on August 17 in her office. At 6 o'clock in the evening, a man named Wang from the Journal of Commerce office came to our house and informed us that my daughter was sick. He stated that the indisposition was not serious as Dr. Tong had already administered some medicine, but it was desirable that some one in the family should go and take her home. He did not tell us that she had died already. My son was sick in bed, so I could not go. My daughter-in-law went to the office and found her dead."

In answer to questions of the magistrate, the mother denied that the family owed any debts to anybody. The money which she gave to Tong was the savings of the family.

After repeating the evidence given by her mother-in-law, Zih Tao-sz deposed that before her death, deceased told her that she must die and when she died, she would let the public know about it. She could write very well and promised to give a full statement to the public regarding her experience and cause of death. Every time deceased went to office, she made demands on Tong to pay her in full.

"But Tong was ill-intentioned," said witness. "She told me that she must die. She stated that if she did not attend office, she never could press Tong for the return of the money. While on the other hand, if she went to office, Tong insulted her by asking her to be his concubine."

Judge—What did Tong say? What were the exact words used in this connection?

Witness—The words are "If you marry me, you will be mine; why should you worry about your money?"

Continuing, witness said that on the day of Miss Zih's death at about 11:30 o'clock in the morning, her English teacher who gave lessons to her every day at one o'clock received a telephone message from Dr. Tong that she was unwell and that the teacher need not go to her office to give lessons.

"When I arrived at the office," said Zih Tao-sz, "I saw the door closed. I knocked. There was no response. I asked the coolie for the key to the door. The key was produced. When the door was finally opened I discovered her form hanging on the windowsill by a piece of electric cord. I looked for her papers. There were none. Ordinarily, she carried some papers in her pocket. The lower buttons of the coat were loose. The shirt was entirely unbuttoned. There was no paper in her shirt pocket. The underwear remained intact."

The sister of the deceased, Wang Zih-sz, desposed that although Miss Zih was not yet married, she had been betrothed. Tong had also sold witness some shares of the trust company at the same time when deceased bought hers. The money amounting to $1,250 was paid in May, 1921, but she did not get the shares until July. It was her own money and was not part of the $5,000 that Miss Zih paid to Tong.

Witness, in reply to the judge, attributed the cause of her sister's death to two reasons. First, the failure of Tong to deliver the shares when the price of these shares was far above par and second, the humiliation brought by Tong's request that deceased marry him as a concubine after causing her financial ruin. Witness told of an interview she had with Tong in the presence of deceased. She went to Tong's office several times before she succeeded in seeing him. She tried at this interview to make Tong pay up his debt. But Tong, in a very matter-of-fact way, asked witness to take her home and to forget her trouble. Witness further corroborated the evidence of her sister-in-law regarding the suicide in the office of the Journal of Commerce.

Evidence was then put in by counsel for the accused to substantiate the allegation that the shares of the trust company were actually delivered to the deceased by the accused. Three hundred and fifty shares of the trust company were put in. These the defense alleged were found in the leather case belonging to the deceased. The defense further introduced a number of shares of the Ho Hai Exchange, bearing the name of Tsong Kee, which, it is alleged, were secured on the strength of the other shares. An advertisement in the Chinese press explaining how shareholders of the Trust company might buy the stocks of the Ho Hai Exchange was also put in.

When re-examined, all the three witnesses for the prosecution denied that they had ever seen those shares. They maintained that if these were delivered, the natural thing for deceased to do would be to show them to witnesses, who could dispose of them at a profit. In that case, the deceased would have been most grateful to Dr. Tong, chorused the witnesses; she would certainly not have caused Dr. Tong all this trouble by hanging herself in his office.

The case was adjourned sine die pending the return from Tientsin of an important witness for the defense, Yen Chi-shin, of the Shang Pao Bank. At the request of the accused, two editors of the Journal of Commerce, Shen Tsung-hua and Chin Yu-sing, will be summoned at the next hearing.

Indian Jailed For Having Loaded Gun

Jafer Khan, a watchman at Jardine's wharf at Pootung, was sentenced to one week in jail by Judge Peter Grain in the British Police Court yesterday for being in possession of a five-chambered revolver and ammunition.

The watchman was arrested in a riesha on Yangtszepoo Road after police had been informed that a watchman would land at the Ewo jetty from Pootung in possession of arms. The watchman said that he had been given the gun by the No. 1 watchman to take to his home, but the No. 1 watchman denied that he had given the watchman the gun.

English Spinners Keep-36 Hour Week

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 1.—It is announced at Manchester that the necessary 80 percent of members not having voted in the Master Cotton-spinners' ballot in favor of a reduction in working hours in the section spinning American cotton from 36 hours to 24 hours per week, the 36 hours working week will remain in operation until December 31.

NEW COMET

(China Press Service)

Cambridge, Dec. 2.—Harvard Observatory reports having received word of a new comet which is said to have been discovered by Kellerupp, the South African Astronomer, at the Cape Town Observatory. He is said to have observed the new heavenly body on November 26.

MILLION DOLLAR RELIEF CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN TODAY

Meeting At Ningpo Guild To Launch Chekiang Flood Aid Drive

Prominent local officials, Chinese and foreign, will deliver addresses today at a meeting to inaugurate the Shanghai campaign for $1,000,000 to aid the flood sufferers in Chekiang province.

The meeting is to be held at the Ningpo Guild Hall, Thibet Road, at 2:30 p.m. and among those expected to speak are General Ho Feng-lin, Defense Commissioner; Mr. H. Wilden, French Consul-General; Mr. H. G. Simms, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mr. W. E. Souter, Chairman of the Distribution Board of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, under the auspices of which body the drive is to be conducted.

The plight of the Chekiang districts which were swept by the typhoons of the early Autumn, is described as desperate in the extreme by the investigators sent out to survey the situation. Wide areas of land have been rendered unarable and with the approach of the season when crops should be due tens of thousands will be brought face to face with starvation. The pinch has already been experienced and relief is needed immediately in many quarters.

Campaigns for funds also are being inaugurated in other places than Shanghai and in Peking next Wednesday President Li Yuan-hung, who is Chairman of the Campaign Committee, will give a reception in aid of the fund.

Teams of workers already have been organised here. A number of Chinese teams are planning enthusiastically and each has undertaken to secure $40,000. One foreign team also has been arranged for and subscriptions for this team are being received by Mr. G. H. Stitt, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Hangchow has promised to put three teams in the field and word has been received from Ningpo that that city will be responsible for one $40,000 team, and possibly two.

TOSCHE ASKS DIVORCE

Mr. Richard Tosche, teacher in the American school who was involved with the French authorities on a nationality charge, on which he was completely exonorated, has now filed suit against his wife, the instigator of the original charge against him, together with a claim for damages of one dollar. At yesterday's hearing the attorney for Mrs. Tosche asked that the proceedings be held behind closed doors, but this was rejected.

After the preliminaries of the case were heard the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

"Land for Sale at Hankow."

Refer to want ad. column for particulars. Very attractive bargain. Land faces Yangtse River.

Where To Go

Shanghai pleasure hunters will not have to hunt far tonight or Monday night to satisfy their craving for amusement. An excellent program of attractions is scheduled in Shanghai over the week-end.

Adele Blood and The Far Eastern Players appear in "Lawful Larceny," a society drama, at the Olympic Theater tonight, and Monday night Miss Blood and T. Daniel Frawley will appear in a thrilling detective story "Cornered."

Tonight's moving picture attractions are also said to be better than usual. The Isis will present a double-attraction bill, featuring "The Golden Gallows," starring Miss Du Pont, the star of "Foolish Wives," and also a funny Larry Semon comedy, "The Sailor."

The Empire Theater announces D. W. Griffith's "The Girl Who Stayed At Home," and the final episode of "The Invisible Ray" tonight.

Tonight and Monday night the Apollo will show one of the greatest spectacular films ever shown in Shanghai, "The Storm," starring House Peters. There will be a matinee showing "The Storm" this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

John Barrymore in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," will be shown at the Victoria at a matinee at 5:30 this afternoon and tonight.

The Municipal Orchestra will give their usual Sunday afternoon concert at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Dinners and dancing will be featured at the Carlton, Del Monte, Maxim's, St. George's, the Royal and other cafes.

Obituary

MR. W. G. ROCKEFELLER

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Dec. 2.—The death is announced of Mr. William Goodsell Rockefeller, nephew of Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

The deceased, who was 52 years of age, was considered one of the world's richest men.

MR. E. SOLA

A military funeral for Mr. E. Sola of the Italian Company, S.V.C., was held yesterday afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery. Mr. Sola died on November 30.

A gun carriage was detailed to parade at St. Joseph's Chuch, and the funeral procession followed Avenue Edward VII, Thibet and Bubbling Well Roads.

WU IN PAOTING

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

General Wu Pei-fu reached Paotingfu yesterday evening. General Feng Yu-hsiang returned to Peking at two o'clock this morning, without meeting General Wu.

Ask for Glover's when you need Dog Medicines at good stores everywhere

The Yellow Lantern
Jack Mason Proprietor
Jade
Ivory
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Curios
Rare Silks
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KEEP A SMILING
COLD ENGINE
MEANS TROUBLE IN STARTING.
THIS CAN BE OVERCOME WITH AN
AUTO ENGINE HEATER.
"THE SIGN OF SERVICE"
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Pride of Possession

In each of us is an instinctive yearning to possess things—to have them for our very own. This natural desire is in itself entirely praiseworthy and should be afforded normal gratification.

It may be works of art that we wish, a fine library, a motorcar, a home—whatever it is, the one sure way to attainment lies along the path of saving.

A savings account opened is the Thrift habit well begun.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Time of Remembrance

Home friends whom you specially wish to remember at 'XMAS time would appreciate "ENCLOSE IT" our little folder containing 20 photos of China. Price 75 cents.

Our Peking Lantern 'XMAS Cards are just the right cards to send to favoured friends. Price $3.50 per box of 1 dozen.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
The Shanghai Pharmacy, Ltd.
16 Nanking Road.

We're Open Sundays
As on Week-days
Always at Your Service
CALIFORNIA PHARMACY
156 Avenue Joffre. Tel. Central 1806.

NOTICE
GRUEN (VERITHIN) WRIST WATCHES
The famous SWISS Watch manufactured at TIME HILL, Gruen, Cincinnati U. S. A.

Exquisite portrayals of the art of fine Watchmaking.

Sample Shipment, of both Ladies' and Gent's watches which will be sold at cost while they last.

An appropriate suggestion for the CHRISTMAS Gift.

A Watch—Faithful Symbol of True Friendship

If you give a beautiful watch today, in the years to come it remains a faithful symbol of your love and affection.

When seeking a gift with which to express a precious sentiment, consider, then buy a watch.

Standard Products Company, Inc.
14 Canton Road Shanghai China.

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.
Have Just Received a Large Selection of
NOVELTIES IN MEN'S WEAR
SILK KNITTED SCARVES
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
SILK BRACES
FUR LINED GLOVES
NECKWEAR
WAISTCOATS AND SWEATER COATS
Tel. Central 487

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS INCORPORATED
INSURANCE AND CREDIT
By John Wanamaker
"Twenty years ago I had a capital of about a half million dollars. I then realized that a business man with a half million of capital and a million and a half of insurance on his life would have better credit than one with a half million capital and no insurance, so I took the insurance. I now find that trading on the credit it created I made more profit than if the money which went into insurance had gone directly into my business."
The same principle that applies to America's biggest merchant applies with far greater force to a man doing business on a smaller scale. Life insurance creates confidence, and confidence creates credit.
Send today for our free prospectus.
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Missions Building 1 Tungting Road 144 Hatamen Street
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

ON SHOW THIS WEEK AT WHITEAWAY'S

WOOLLEN DRESSES -:- SMART HOSIERY AND GLOVES -:- THE LATEST IN FOOTWEAR

New Shipments to hand Ex. P. & O. "Kashgar" and "Hirano Maru" will be on show during this week.

If you are desirous of securing the utmost value for your money make a point of doing your shopping at Whiteaway's

THE HOUSE FOR BETTER VALUE

DAINTY UNDIES

Ladies' Ripple Cloth Dressing Gowns
In charming shades of saxe and salmon.
Price $14.50

Moirette Underskirts
Well made skirts in all shades.
Prices $5.50 to 10 50 each

CHARMING CREPE-DE-CHINE SETS
Dainty French Sets in Cream, Lavender and Salmon, Embroidered and Trimmed Val Lace. Set Consists of Nightdress, Chemise and Knickers. Price $65.00 Set

Milanese Silk Knickers and chemise to match in white salmon and sky.
Price $29.50 set

SILK SETS
Of chemise and knickers in white washing silk charmingly embroidered.
PRICE
$15.50 set

Ladies' Pyjamas
In smart Silk stripes.
Price $23.50

Princess Petticoat
In white washing silk.
Price $15.00

Silk Knickers
In white washable silk.
Price $8.50 pair

NEW WOOLLEN COSTUMES

Pure Wool Garbardine Suits
In the newest Styles, bluntifully cut and finished in a variety of navy shades.
Price $42.50

Smart Knitted Wool Sports Coats
New stock just to hand.
Price $24.50 each

White Knitted Wool Skirts Pleated Style
Price $15.50 each

Charming Knitted Woollen Costumes
Lovely new stock just to hand in all the latest styles and colouring.
Prices from $35.50 each

New Stocks of Children's woollen Dresses and Coats just arrived.

Knitted Wool Jumpers In a Number of Charming Styles
Price $9.50 each

Gabardine Costumes
In superior quality material made on the Straight loose line so fashionable at present
Price $42.50

Fleecy Knitted Wool Sports Coats In Charming Styles
Price $29.50 each

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SMART HOSIERY AND GLOVES

French Kid Gloves
Selected Skins In Black White Brown Fawn Grey
Sizes 5½ to 7
Price $4.75 pair

Ladies White Woollen Gauntlet Gloves
with fringe
Price $3.50 pair

Ladies Ribbed Combinations
Lace Tirmmed Tops and Knees
Price $3 75 & $5.50 pair

Ladies Cream Cashmere Hose plain or ribbed
Price $2.95 pair

Ladies Coloured Silk Hose Double Heels and Toes Suspender Tops Colours Gold, Putty, Silver, Manve, Pink, Coral, Sky etc.
Price $3.50 pair

All Wool Ribbed Vests
Fancy Lace Top Crochet Shoulder Straps
Price $3.95 each

Ladies Suspenders with Belts
In Pink Blue and White
Price $2.50 each

Ladies Ribbed all Wool Hose
Colors, Putty, Mole., Green
Price $2.95 pair

Ladies Umbrellas
Splendid Quality Superior Coverings Steel frames
Prices
$11.75
$14.75

Ladies' cream ribbed chemise vests, crocheted shoulder straps, extra long.
Price $2.25 set.

THE LATEST IN FOOTWEAR

Ladies Havana Brown Russia Calf Oxford Cuban Heel. Pleasing Narrow Toe American mede
Price $27.50 pair

Ladies Best Quality Grey Suede Colonial. Smart Tasteful Cut Steel Buckle Cuban Heel.
Price $28.50 Pair

Ladies Black Reaglace Kid Oxford Circular Goloshed Cuban Heel Smart Pointed Toe.
Price $14.50 Pair

Ladies Toney Red Willow Calf Blucher Oxford, Dependable Driped Soles low Walking Heels
Price $18.50 pair

Ladies Colt Patent Colonial, Neat Strap and Buckle Ornament, Louis Heel.
Price $16.50 Pair

Ladies Niggeir Brown Glace whole Straght Goloshed Balmoral Boot. Cuban Heel Medium Pointed Toe.
Price $21.50 pair

Ladies Colt patent one Bar Sandal Louis Heel. Smart Slender last. Stocked in all Fittings.
Price $22.00

Ladies Nigger Brown Glace Kid Oxford, Louis Heel, Neat Pinhole Punched Toe Cap. American Made.
Price $27.50 Pair

Ladies Black Glace kid Colonial, Neat Paste and Ribbon Ornanent Louis Hell Price $17.50

Ladies Colt Patent Colonial, Cuban Heel, Medium toe, Paste Buckle
Price $17.50 pair

Ladies "Bective" Real first quality Glace kid Buckleshoe Cuban Heel. Feel and fit like a Glove.
Price $24.50 pair

Ladies Bronze kid Colonial Best London hand made Shoe, Magnificent Paste Buckle.
Price $29.50 pair

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TERMS CASH — **"WAYLOO CORNER"** — **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

News Brevities

The Hon. Treasurer of the King's Daughters' Society acknowledges with thanks the sum of $20 from "Bone Alley" for their general funds.

• • •

The annual musketry meeting of the Shanghai Scottish S. V. C. takes place this morning at the Rifle Range at 10:30 a.m. Tiffin will be served on the range, and there will be a prize distribution in the afternoon.

• • •

The Entertainment Committee o the Social Department of the American Woman's Club will meet at the Carlton Cafe at 10 o'clock Monday morning. All members are expected to be present as plans for the year are to be discussed.

• • •

The general meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon. Tea will be served at 4 and the program will begin at 5. The entertainment for the afternoon is in the hands of the Art Department, and Mrs. G. R. Loehr will give a paper on the "Madonna in Art," illustrated with lantern slides and other special features. The Art Section of the B. W. A. is invited to be present.

• • •

Mr. T. B. Ross, of Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Co. left for Japan yesterday and will be away for about three weeks.

• • •

Mr. Edgar G. Jamieson, who has been acting British Consul at Changsha, is passing through Shanghai on his way to England on Home leave.

• • •

Mr. Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O., British Counsellor of Embassy at Tokio, is passing through Shanghai on his way to England on Home leave. Mr. and Mrs. Gurney are being entertained by Mr. Sidney Barton, British Consul-General here, during their stay in Shanghai.

• • •

It is reported that the first big shipment of rubber in latex form has arrived in New York, viz:—70,000 gallons shipped by the General Rubber Co., in a tank steamer from their own estates in Sumatra. We understand it arrived in perfect condition, and that they had no difficulty in pumping it out. This is a big step in the direct shipment of latex.

• • •

A meeting of the Scoutmasters in the Northern and Eastern Districts will be held in the headquarters of the Bai Tuh Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts, Tiendong Road, this morning at 10:30 a.m. to discuss a field operation scheme. The scheme will probably be adopted on 17th instant when the twelve troops in the two districts with about 350 officers and scouts will participate. The operation is to take place at Kiangwan.

• • •

In view of the deplorable lack of educational facilities in the interior the Directors of the Commercial Press, Ltd. have decided to organise a suitable itinerant library for the benefit of the country people in this province. Yihsing, Kintan, Tanyang, Kiangyin and other up-country districts will be served by the itinerant library, under the charge of Mr. Huang Ching-wen.

• • •

The French police authorities have issued an order for the arrest of a Cantonese girl, called Hsu Lao-nyi, alias Hsu Ai-ai, who obtained over $7,000 worth of jewellery from a local store with bad cheques. The girl was recently living in room No. 5, St. George Hotel. She speaks English fluently and is an expert motorcar driver.

• • •

Apropos of the s.s. Ta Shing tragedy, the Ta Dah Steamship Company has issued a notification that compensation at the rate of $70 will be given for each victim, irrespective of age, to the family of the deceased.

• • •

Dr. Waldo Stephens of Ohio, Vesleyan and Columbia Universities will speak before the Sunday Service League at Martyrs' Memorial Hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock. His subject will be "Our Place in China's Problem."

• • •

Mrs. George Hsu Chien, wife of the former Minister of Justice, will speak on "Woman's Rights" on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A.

• • •

It is reported that Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co., Ltd., have closed a contract with Messrs. Stewardson and Spense, architects for the new Customs House, on behalf of the Customs for the Tower Clock at Hankow. The clock is to be a Seth Thomas Tower Clock, manufactured by the Seth Thomas Club Co., Thomaston Conn. It is to operate Westminster chimes; one peal of bells consisting of five bells, the largest bell being 1,500 lbs., four 9'-6" sectional glass and front dials having black Roman numerals and hands. The movement of the clock is guaranteed by the makers not to be affected by temperature varying from 25° to 105°.

• • •

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States of America, who proceeded to his native district, Wuchow, immediately on his arrival at Shanghai from Washington, is expected here next Wednesday. The local Chinese officials will give a reception in honr of Dr. Sze at the Y. P. S. Hotel on the 11th.

• • •

Mr. T. J. Holt, manager of the Isis Theater has just returned from a short trip to Hongkong and Canton.

• • •

Mei Lan-fang, the female impersonator, was one of the passengers on the Empress of Russia that arrived here yesterday. He will proceed to Paotingfu to participate in the birthday celebration of Marshal Tsao Kun, which takes place next week.

• • •

The Peking Cabinet has delegated Mr. Yang Tien-chi, its assistant secretary, to come to Shanghai to welcome Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, who is now at Tsingshih, Wuchow, visiting his ancestorial home.

• • •

The executive committee of the American University Club will meet at the Union Club on Monday afternoon at 12:15 o'clock. Several important matters will come up for discussion.

• • •

The monthly general meeting of the Marine Engineers Guild will be held at the Guild offices tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

• • •

The French Municipal Semaphore offices will be removed to the first floor of the offices formerly occupied by the Standard Life Assurance Company, 2 French Bund, on December 11.

• • •

Mr. Jack Mason of The Yellow Lantern shop in the Astor House, returned to Shanghai on the President McKinley yesterday from Canton, where he has been buying a large amount of 'things Chinese'.

• • •

Mr. R. E. Chambers, head of the American Baptist Mission Society arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the President McKinley for a visit in the mission society's interests.

• • •

The Community Church Sunday School will launch a Cradle Roll membership drive this week and all babies and children too young for Sunday School attandance are desired as members in the Cradle Roll department. Thirty-three American babies are already on the roll and parents wishing to enroll their children are requested to send their names to Mrs. Clark, 419 Rue Lafayette. Plans are being made for a children's party to be held following the membership drive.

• • •

A meeting of the Current Events department of the Community Church will be held tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Petitt, 56 Scott Road when Dr. Westbrook of the Shanghai College will speak on "Educational and Vocational Tests."

• • •

The class in home care of the sick which is being conducted every Tuesday and Friday mornings at 10 o'clock at 417 Rue Lafayette under the direction of the Community Church, will meet Tuesday. There are a few vacancies and any women interested in the course which is very valuable should telephone West 3181.

Whooping Cough

When your child has whooping cough be careful to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as may be required. This remedy will also liquify the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and as it contains no narcotic or other injurious substances it is perfectly safe.

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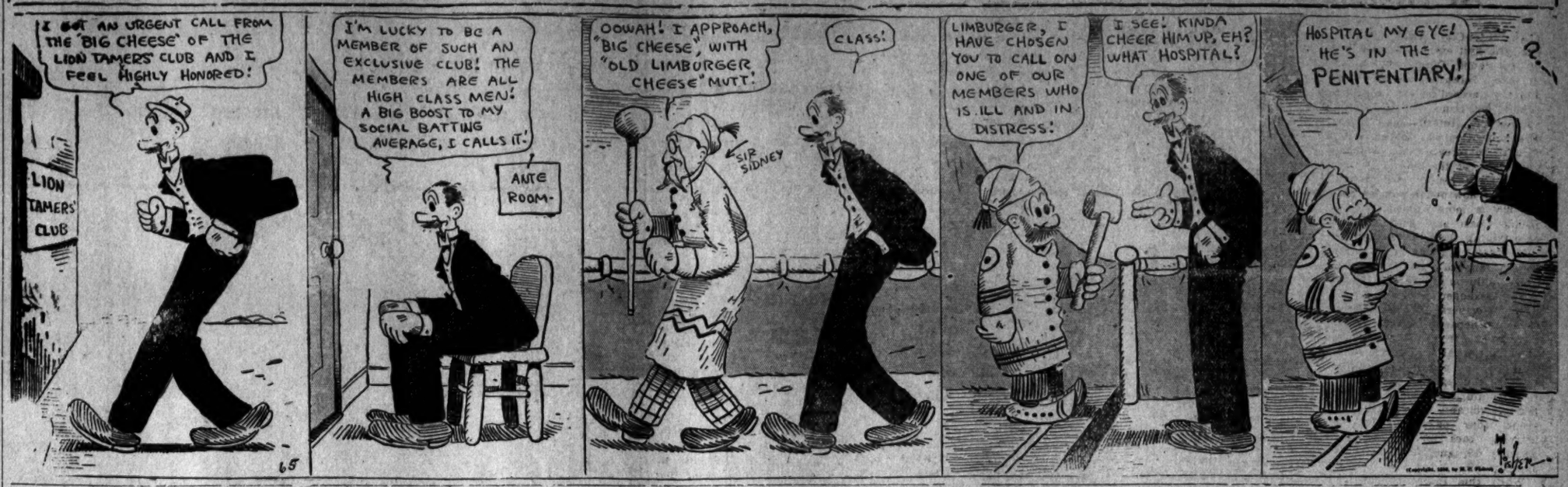
One Member Of The 'Lion Tamers' Is Up Against It

By Bud Fisher


I GOT AN URGENT CALL FROM THE 'BIG CHEESE' OF THE LION TAMERS' CLUB AND I FEEL HIGHLY HONORED!
LION TAMERS' CLUB
I'M LUCKY TO BE A MEMBER OF SUCH AN EXCLUSIVE CLUB! THE MEMBERS ARE ALL HIGH CLASS MEN! A BIG BOOST TO MY SOCIAL BATTING AVERAGE, I CALLS IT!
ANTE ROOM-
OOWAH! I APPROACH, "BIG CHEESE" WITH "OLD LIMBURGER CHEESE" MUTT.
CLASS!
SIR SIDNEY
LIMBURGER, I HAVE CHOSEN YOU TO CALL ON ONE OF OUR MEMBERS WHO IS ILL AND IN DISTRESS!
I SEE! KINDA CHEER HIM UP, EH? WHAT HOSPITAL?
HOSPITAL MY EYE! HE'S IN THE PENITENTIARY!

Poland To Have New Rail Lines

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 1.—In order to provide for the growing needs of traffic in Poland, the Minister of Ways and Communications has decided on the construction of new railway lines. According to the general plan for the extension of the Polish railway system, a direct line will be constructed to connect Warsaw to Nassin and Dombrowa and numerous branches will be built in Upper Silesia.

The Kurjer Warsawski announces that negotiations have been opened for the granting to Poland by France of 100 locomotives, 2,500 goods trucks and about as many passenger carriages.

UNION CHURCH LADIES HOLD ANNUAL FAIR

A large crowd of Christmas shoppers and women interested in supporting the work of the Union Church Ladies' Guild, attended the annual bazaar held by the women of the Union Church yesterday for the purpose of raising funds for the Limbless Soldiers and Sailors Society and local charities.

The church hall was beautifully decorated while two great Christmas trees stood on a raised platform. The trees proved a center of attraction to the many children present for they were hung with toys of every description.

Attractive Christmas gifts were offered for sale in a number of stalls. These included the needlework, men's goods, knitted goods, home products and sweets, novelty and toy stalls.

Rev. A. Norman Rowland opened the bazaar at 3 o'clock. He introduced Mrs. H. G. Simms who was in charge of the affair.

In a brief address Rev. Rowland praised the work of the women of his congregation. He also showed photographs of the plans of the Princess Louise Hospital near Glasgow, which cares for the limbless soldiers and sailors. Funds raised yesterday will be sent to this hospital and to Queen Mary's Hospital. A certain amount of the proceeds will go toward worthy local charities.

UNION CHURCH GUILD

Mr. S. J. Carter will give an illustrated lantern lecture on "A Trip on the Chien Tang River" at the meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild December 6. Memberships are one dollar a year. Tickets can be obtained from Miss Fitch at 20 Museum Road or at the lecture hall door.

How to Prevent Seasickness

"KIRBY'S Sea-Sick Cure," a Simple, Safe Remedy, Stops All Motion Nausea and Sickness.

It is now admitted by doctors that the most effective remedy for seasickness, trainsickness, climber's dizziness, aerial nausea, and all forms of motion sickness, is "KIRBY'S Sea-Sick Cure." The most severe tests have shown it to be infallible. It produces no depression or disagreeable after-effects. It is free from opiates, bromides, chloral and noxious drugs. It stops vomiting and nausea almost instantly, stops the headaches which usually follow, and permits the patient to eat freely and continue the voyage in comfort.

Sold by all Dispensaries at $1.50 a box of 10 doses.
Sole Props.: Collins & Ross, London.

C. 7528

NANYANG GARAGE SERVICE

"Service First—and Always"

UP-TO THE-MINUTE HIRE CAR SERVICE STORAGE SERVICE REPAIR SERVICE MONTHLY SERVICE

And at Moderate Prices Always

Ford Car $1.00 First 20 Minutes $3.00 Per Hour Five Pass. $2.00 Minimum $4.00 Per Hour.

53-55 Avenue Edward VII.

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SOLE IMPORTERS

FRAZAR & Co.,

1-B JINKEE ROAD

Orders will be promptly dealt with.

Tel. Cent. 98

"—but the court having ruled it a just debt, the Sheriff held him a prisoner in the stocks until he should pay two hundred pounds of tobacco."
—Old Virginia Days.

Paying Debts in Olde Virginia

In those early days, the English colonists used Virginia tobacco as currency. It was their most valuable crop.

Today, of course, Virginia tobacco is no longer a medium of exchange; but it *is* the world's best cigarette tobacco—mellow and sweet and fragrant, without a trace of harshness or bite.

Old Mill cigarettes are made of the choicest grades of this famous golden tobacco and nothing else. That's why they taste so good.

Try them today.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO., U.S.A.
Manufacturers

Also obtainable in vacuum sealed tins of 50 cigarettes.

OLD MILL

CIGARETTES

Cheerful lighting makes cheerful homes.

Use

G-E EDISON

The Dependable Lamp

At Electric Dealers

L37

VICTROLA

Wherever Music is known, the Victrola is known—and its Superiority Recognized.

Look for the Trade Mark

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Victor Distributor

Rotarians Plan Convention At Honolulu In January

An Inter-City Rotary Convention, the first ever to be held west of the Pacific Coast, will convene in the Hawaiian Islands next January, according to announcements just issued by the Second District of International Rotary. The convention was advocated at a recent conference at Berkeley, California, of the Second District, and given hearty endorsement. Plans are now under way for booking 300 or more Rotarians on the Pacific Coast and welcoming and entertaining them in Hawaii.

For their excursion the Rotarians have chartered the fastest passenger ship on the Pacific, the S.S. H. F. Alexander, formerly the S.S. Great Northern. Their schedule calls for departure from Seattle January 2, from San Francisco January 4, a call at the port of Los Angeles to pick up southern California delegates, and then on to Honolulu, via Hilo for a trip to Kilauea volcano. The steamer will spend four days in Honolulu, arriving back in San Francisco January 19, and in Los Angeles January 20.

While this Inter-City meet has been arranged by the Second District, and will be participated in very largely by Rotarians from that section, which includes all of California, the excursion is open to every Rotarian so long as space is available.

Hawaii boasts two Rotary clubs, one at Hilo on the Island of Hawaii, and the other at Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, and each will try to outdo the other in entertaining the visitors.

The Rotary excursion, while not actually arranged for this purpose, will constitute an inaugural party for a new steamer service to Hawaii from the Pacific Coast, for it is expected that the S.S. H. F. Alexander, now owned by the Admiral Line, which before the war ran regularly to Hawaii during the winter, will continue on this run at least through the month of March.

Tentative plans already made for a typical Hawaiian reception and entertainment of the visiting Rotarians includes a trip over the "Airplane Route" of the Hawaii Consolidated Railway along the Hamakua Coast of the Island of Hawaii; an inspection of an up-to-date sugar mill and cane plantation on this island, and a drive in automobiles to the very brink of the ever-active fire pit of Halemaumau in the crater of Kilauea volcano. In an around Honolulu on the Island of Oahu, plans include meeting the ship off port with diving boys and native craft; automobile excursion around the island; trip over coral beds in glass bottom boats; luau or Hawaiian feast on the roof garden of the Young Hotel; surfing in the great outrigger canoes at Waikiki, and an All-Rotary Day meeting in the Throne Room of Iolani Palace, the throne last occupied by the late ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

American School Notes

Special staff meetings in which educational problems are discussed, have been inaugurated at the American School. These discussions are made by members of the faculty, and are intended to bring the teachers into closer relations with the numerous problems that confront the school. The first paper was delivered by Miss Frances L. Taylor, and was entitled the "Project Method." In a second meeting Miss E. V. Reynolds of the Latin department, discussed "Supervised Study." The subject of the next meeting will be "Discipline as a School Problem."

Dr. Feurholzer, of the Asia Life Insurance Co., addressed the high school Wednesday morning. His subject was "The Roman Soldier."

The principal, Mr. W. W. Bartlett, addressed the school Tuesday, on "The Four-fold Opportunities of Business Men in the Orient." He pointed out the fact that business men in the Far East have splendid opportunities to aid China, and declared that the work of missionaries and that of business men went hand in hand in making China a greater and more progressive country.

Music students of the Shanghai American School will give a recital Saturday, Dec. 16, in the auditorium of the Eliza Yates School, at 4:30 p.m. All patrons and friends of the school are cordially invited to attend.

The special monthly meeting of the Madrigal Club was held Wednesday afternoon. An interesting program was provided, after which refreshments were served.

There was an informal recital at the American School studio last evening, when the following program was given:

1. Romance —Tagye Frances Martin
2. Swinging Harlequine Dance—Leman Mary Trindle
3. Little Rondo.—Jos. Haydn Vivian Harnsberger
4. On the Lagoon—Frivel Elizabeth Woods
5. Romance without Words—Strzelezki Edwin Worley
6. The Flatterer — Chaminade Margaret Armstrong
7. Violin Selection Katherine Collins
8. Solfeggietto—Phil. Em. Bach Margaret Keen
9. Dawn—Frivel Vanda Newhard
10. Chanson Triste—Tschajkowski Eunice Smith
11. Rondo D. Major—Mozart Ruth Estes
12. Prelude A Minor—Stephen Heller Elizabeth Grier
13. Sonata G Major—Beethoven Sarah McFadyen
14. Sonata E Minor—Haydn Lucy Grier

SPEAKS TODAY

Mrs. G. Sherwood Eddy will speak at the 11 o'clock services at the Community Church this morning at the Columbia Country Club.

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Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

there had been any fight on Shangtung Road it had been won or lost before he came on the scene; the nearest thing appoaching one was two gentlemen in loud conversation, one of whom dropped his wallet. (2) If Ting had intended returning the purse, which he had snatched up immediately it fell, then he must have meant to do it at the next corner, for the witness had to chase him that far to catch him. (3) If Ting considered himself sufficiently equipped with monies, then some people are easily satisfied. When searched the prisoner was found to possess 9 coppers and four pawn tickets. The pawn tickets, the policeman added, had been issued for goods reported to the authorities as stolen.

All of which foregoing is by way of preamble to the announcement that Ting will not figure in public life hereabouts for six months, and that thereafter he will do his figuring outside the Settlement.

Bishops Ask That Refugees Be Admitted To U.S.

(China Press Service)

New York, Dec. 2.—A committee of Episcopal bishops met today to petition President Harding to permit the several thousand Greek and Armenian refugees held at the Ellis Island immigration station, to land in the United States.

The refugees, all of whom arrived from Turkey in Asia Minor in recent months, are held for deportation as undesirable citizens. The action of the bishops is meeting with little favor from the American press. President Harding has not as yet announced his decision.

Belgian Bank Gets Tls. 8,900 Judgment

Judgment for Tls. 8,900 was given to the Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger from Montgomery Ward and Company in a decision handed down last night by Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China.

The bank sued Montgomery Ward to recover the alleged value of certain property claimed to be held in storage by the defendant for another party and subsequently transferred by the bailor to plaintiff which demanded possession from the plaintiff and was refused.

Judge Lobingier held that the bank was entitled to recover the property, consisting of 110 bicycles, 200 dozen lanterns, 65 stoves, or Tls. 8,900.

Russians Accused Of Assaulting Chinese

Two Russian seamen, from the steamer Brasmola, Julius Kilowsky and Cemsa Neasusfai, were brought up in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with assaulting a Chinese named Wong Ah-lan on North Szechuen Road Friday night. A Japanese is alleged to have participated in the assault, the three kicking and striking the Chinese. The case was remanded for hearing by the Senior Consul's Assessor.

Tokio Rebuffs Chang's Envoys

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Nov. 26.—The Kokumin reports that the General Chang Tso-lin recently sent some of his officers to some Japanese businessmen in Mukden to secure assistance in a contemplated installation of a wireless system in Mukden. The businessmen appealed to the Foreign Office for permission to export the required materials to Mukden in favor of the General, but the application was rejected as running counter to the Imperial Government's China policy.

WHERE DANGER LURKS FOR WOMEN.

Many women who have thin blood, and whose nerves are unstrung, complain of a sensation around the heart which they describe as "stifling". It is an alarming symptom of anaemia, or thin blood, which disappears when the blood is built up and the anaemia overcome.

The first place where anaemia or thin blood shows is in the lips and gums, which become blanched, and in the membranes that line the eyelids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quality or quantity.

Thin blood is a danger; it invites disease, because it is too weak to fight the disease germs that are continually trying to invade the system. To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerve, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling.

Tens of thousands of weak women, and men too, have regained health and strength by the use of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people during the past thirty years. You can begin your own cure without delay, for the world-famous Pills are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also direct and post free, 1 bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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'SKEETERS' DIDN'T HAVE MUCH FUN AROUND NANKING

City Celebrates Close Of Successful 'Swatting' Season

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanking, Dec. 1.—With the coming of the first hard frost the "Fly and Mosquito Campaign" inaugurated by the Kiangsu Provincial Bureau of Entomology came to a close. On November 25 an all-day celebration was held to mark the completion of this very successful attempt at ridding the city of these pests. In the morning a reception was held in the Public Lecture Hall, attended by the officials of the city and many others who have been interested in this work.

Mr. C. Yung, of the National Southeastern University, who has been in charge of the campaign, and Dr. C. W. Woodworth, of the University of California, who arrived last Spring to organise the Bureau of Entomology, and to whose unceasing efforts much of the success of the enterprise is due, were among those to make speeches. Exhibits of fly and mosquito life and methods of extermination were shown. At noon all the members of the Sanitary Police force were entertained at dinner, when congratulatory speeches on their work were made.

In the afternoon, before an audience of about 2,000, the Civil Governor, the Police Commissioner and others spoke. This was followed by the distribution of badges to the 27 men in the Sanitary Force, who since last March have been responsible for the practical work of the Bureau. Since the beginning of the campaign, Mr. Yung has lectured twice a week to this group on methods to be used. Over 5,000 pits and receptacles were inspected each week, and, when necessary, poison was poured into them.

In the evening, the day's exercises were concluded with movie films.

Next Spring the campaign will be launched again, and, as the local situation will be better known, it is confidently expected that even better results will be seen than was possible this year. When work was started this year only 10 pounds of sodium cyanide was on hand. However, before the close of the campaign, more than a ton of this poison had been imported, making the first consignment of cyanide to be shipped into this country.

It was estimated that as the result of the work of the Sanitary force the value of the fertiliser was increased 50 percent. Once this was demonstrated, the farmers were only too willing to co-operate with the authorities in their campaign.

Dr. Woodworth lived in comfort all summer long in an unscreened house and although he destroyed every fly he saw in the house, he said he did not believe he averaged more than one fly and less than one mosquito a day. The campaign was also conducted in Shanghai and Soochow, but as both these cities were late in starting, the results were not so gratifying as in Nanking.

Dr. Woodworth expects to leave shortly for a round-the-world collecting trip for the Entomological Bureau, but will be back in Nanking early next Spring in time to get everything in readiness for the opening of next year's campaign.

Hotel Arrivals

PALACE HOTEL

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Thomas, London.
Miss S. Pechnoff, Harbin.
Miss E. M. Benkam, London.

KALEE HOTEL

Mr. A. Ran,, Local.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pustane, Tientsin.
Mr. A. Hinster, Peking.
Mr. E. W. Lane, Yangchow.
Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Chungking.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Mr. A. G. Warner, Tsingtau.
Mr. M. E. Mayberry, City,
Mr. G. Neville, City.
Mr. A. Pasquinelli, City.
Mr. H. Browwer, Holland.
Mr. S.D. Main, Hangchow.
Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Ross.
Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Leathers, Illinois.
Miss C. C. Ward, New York.
Mr. J. R. Mount, New York.

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Congressman Mann, Republican Leader, Dies

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Dec. 1.—The death is announced of Mr. James R. Mann, Republican Congressman for Chicago since 1897 and formerly the Minority leader in the House of Representatives.

Congressman James Robert Mann was the Republican leader in the last Congress, and has been for many years one of the most influential Congressmen in Washington.

He was born on a farm near Bloomington, Illinois, on October 20, 1856. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1876, was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 18[illegible], and for many years practised law in Chicago.

At one time he served as an Alderman in Chicago, and in 1894 was temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention. In 1902 he was made master in chancery in the Cook County courts, and in 1895 was elected to Congress. His home was in Chicago.

Debs Out Of Jail, To Start New Crusade

(China Press Service)

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, who was immediately committed to a sanitarium upon his release from the Federal Penitentiary was yesterday released and according to his physicians is now thoroughly well. Debs plans to start a crusade against the present systems in vogue in penitentiaries, using his own case, and his physicians statements as arguments proving the lack of care taken of the physical being of penal inmates.

Tsinan Americans Form Organisation

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, Nov. 24.—The American community of Tsinan met at the American Consulate there to form the American Association of Tsinan with Mr. W. A. Mitchell of Andersen Meyer and Co. as President; Dr. Samuel Cochran, Dean of the University School of Medicine, Vice-President; Mr. W. B. Christian, B. A. T. Co., Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. R. T. Shields of the University and Mr. O. R. Magill of the Y.M.C.A. to be additional members of the Executive Committee.

Ten years ago only a few Americans were in Tsinan while now there are over sixty. The American community shows signs of keeping up its annual growth. The purpose of the association, like similar ones elsewhere in China, is to have a formal organisation of American citizens for furthering their interests and acting as an official body in all matters pertaining to the American community.

One of the first gatherings of this newly organised Association was to give a luncheon on Saturday, in honor of the American Minister who is visiting Tsinan.

RUBBER PRICES

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 30.—Rubber changed hands at 1s. 2¼d. for spot delivery yesterday, this being the highest price for nearly two years. Quotations for more distant delivery in 1922 have already passed the minimum price of 1s. 3d. at which the restriction scheme aims. America was a more active buyer.

CROSS RATE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Paris-London cross rate is quoted today at: £1—64.22 francs.

Wedding

LENNOX—BANHAM

There was great interest in Tientsin on Wednesday, says a Tientsin paper, in the wedding at All Saints Church, at 2 p.m., when Mr. Henry Hutchinson Lennox, M. C., son of Mr. William Lennox of Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland, was united to Miss Ivy Doreen Banham, daughter of Mr. Frederick Charles Banham of Shanghai. The Rev. S. G. Teakle was unfortunately laid up with a cold. Bishop Norris officiated, and there was a large attendance of friends in church. The interior was decorated with white chrysanthemums.

The bride was most charmingly attired in white cire lace over charmeuse, with a girdle of pearls, and charmeuse train lined with chiffon and silver lace. She carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations. The bridesmaids, Miss Audrey Alabaster and Miss Blanche Mary Grambs, wore white charmeuse trimmed with white fur, and hats to match. The page, Master Ruggles Eckford, had a white satin suit with lace ruffles. The bridesmaids had posies of pink roses and forget-me-nots.

Mrs. Alabaster's dress was nigger brown duvteen, with brown hat, trimmed with bird of paradise.

Mr. Pelham L. Foster was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. D. L. Newbigging, G. P. Douglas, B. H. Puckle and Captain C. E. C. Stileman, while Mr. Lionel Jupp presided at the organ. The bride was given away by her father.

A reception was held after the ceremony, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster. Mr. E. C. Peters in a felicitous speech proposed the bride's health. The bride's going-away dress and coat were of nigger brown duvteen, with large brown hat. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a diamond pin brooch, the bridge giving the bridegroom a set of silvermounted hairbrushes. The presents to the bridesmaids were pearl and gold chain pendants, while the page's present was a silver wrist watch. The father's present to the bride was a silver-fitted dressing-case.

The presents received by the lucky pair were numerous and costly.

The happy pair will spend their honeymoon in the shelter of the Western Hills, prior to taking up residence in Peking.

Jury In Burch Murder Trial Again Disagree

(China Press Service)

Los Angeles, Dec. 2.—The third trial of Charles C. Burch, charged with the murder of J. Belton Kennedy over a year ago, came to a close yesterday when the jury again failed to agree and was discharged. The fourth trial will commence early next year.

RIOT IN MEXICO CITY

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, Dec. 1.—An attempt last night of a parade of trade unionists to rush the City Hall resulted in serious rioting. The police fired on the crowd, who returned the fire and later wrecked the furniture and set fire to several rooms. The Federal troops restored order. Twenty persons were killed and 50 injured. Eight others were injured today at a renewed attempt to hold a demonstration outside the City Hall.

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Vick's Vapo Rub	per jar.	$0.75
Pepsodent Toothpaste	ea.	$0.95
Prophylactic Toothbrush	ea.	$0.90
Pyorrhocide Toothpowder	ea.	$2.15
Mavio Face Power	ea.	$1.10

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INTERPORT MEN ARE GUESTS AT CRICKET DINNER

A complimentary dinner was given last night at the Shanghai Club to the Interport players who did so well against all the elevens who they met at Hongkong.

It was unfortunate that the captain G. M. Billings was unable to be present owing to illness but the 60 odd folk who did attend pronounced the evening a big success.

An excellent dinner was followed by a program that included most of the best talent in Shanghai. There was Mr. Reg. Kay, the conjuror who not only mystified the crowd with his playing at bridge and at nap but also made them determine that in the future they would not play at any game of cards with him, even patience. Mr. Raggett was in fine voice and in his four songs charmed his hearers. Mr. E. R. Morrison, baritone gave a couple of songs and scored heavily. When he put over one of his old Harry Lauder favorites he got the crowd singing with might and main and they wanted more. Mr. Renwick was also a welcome visitor with his monologue.

The speeches were all of a high order. We have seldom heard anything so witty and to the point as the orations of Dr. O'Hara and Alec Leslie Willie Clifford sang his speech but he evidently hit the mark in his clever verses.

One of the most pleasant events of a delightful evening was the presentation of a handsome cigar case to the Captain—G. M. Billings—and as Dr. O'Hara said "No man ever deserved appreciation more."

NOYES IN HONGKONG

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, Dec. 2.—Mr. Noyes arrived in Hongkong today.

Your Cough
may appear to be of little importance—

But a neglected cough is often the forerunner of pleurisy, pneumonia, bronchitis or even consumption. Far better to get rid of your cough now. Take SCOTT'S regularly and watch the results.

Day by day you will note an improvement until the cough becomes slight or completely vanishes.

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THE ORIGINAL—STILL THE BEST

Music Department Of Woman's Club Meeting Thursday

Miss Frieda Frommel of the American School faculty will give a Chopin program at the meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club to be held Thursday, December 14, at 4:45 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, 13 Whangpoo Road.

Miss Frommel was born in Poland and is a graduate of the conservatory of Leadberg. Before coming to Shanghai, Miss Frommel was in the music department of the National Park Seminary in Washington for ten years.

This gifted pianist has made an intensive study of Chopin and his music and has given illustrated lecture musicales, in many educational institutions in New York and Washington.

At the Thursday meeting of the club, Miss Frommel will give the "The Soul of Chopin," illustrated at the piano by the following program

1—Nocturne, Op. 9 No. 2, E. Flat Major.
2—Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 1, B. Flat Major.
3—Valse, Op. 70, No. 1, F. Flat Major.
4—Prelude, F. Major.
5—Mazurka, Op. 17, No. 4, A. Major.
6—Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 1 G. Minor.
7—Polonaise, A. Flat Major.
8—Prelude, C. Minor.
9—Prelude B. Minor.
10—Prelude, E. Minor.
11—Marche, B. Flat Minor.

All music lovers in Shanghai are invited to this meeting.

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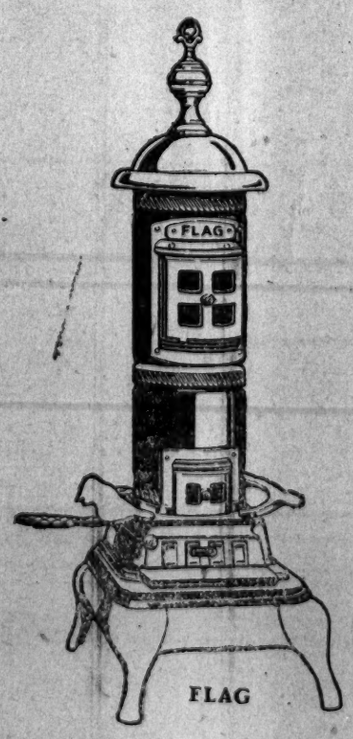

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A Glimpse into the Future What Does It Hold For You?

It pays to look ahead—into the future and see what it holds in store for you. There are many ways of looking ahead. One way is to think about the jobs higher up, to think about their duties and responsibilities and how you would handle them if you ever got the chance. You begin to look ahead the very minute you begin to think of a better job than your present one, when you begin to think of improving yourself. And you take the first practical step upwards when you begin to qualify yourself to fill these duties and responsibilities in efficient manner.

Ahead of you the business tide is turning and the trades are leading the way back to prosperity. You will have your chance. Thousands of high-paying positions at such times will need competent and trained men—men who have looked ahead and have prepared themselves for the opportunities that were in store. The most vital need of expanding business and growing trades is men—trained men—men who can step right in and do the big work that prosperous trades bring.

What will this mean to you? If you are now employed, you can, through special training, qualify for advancement to more important and responsible work at a greatly increased salary, or prepare to establish yourself in business. If you are ambitious, you will start the training immediately. Devote your spare time to some specialized preparation. In a surprisingly short while you will have learned to do some one definite kind of work better than others will be able to do it. And in almost every line of endeavor, your service will command a good salary and find a ready market, while employers themselves will be glad to pay you well.

What you learn will make you worth more money every year the rest of your life. No investment of time or money in all the world pays such large dividends as special training.

And remember, trained men are in demand everywhere; employers look for them—for men who want to get ahead—who devote part of their spare time to training for advancement.

How much longer are you going to wait before taking the step that is bound to bring you a better job and more money? It is better to make the start now than to wait a year or more and then wish you had. Delay may mean not only loss of thousands of dollars in wages and earnings, but it may mean also lost advantages and opportunities.

To all ambitious men who are anxious to take advantage of a real means to advancement the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS suggest the advisability of enrolling at once for their Courses. In the last thirty years, more than two million ambitious men have enrolled with the I.C.S. This is six times as many students as have enrolled at Harvard in three centuries—ten times as many as Yale has taught since her doors swung open in 1701—five times as many as are in attendance today in all the colleges and universities and other technical schools in the United States. The practical value of I.C.S. Courses is so well recognized that I.C.S. textbooks are used today in over 379 colleges, universities and technical schools in the United States. They are used in Government schools and by many of the largest industrial corporations. More than two million dollars have been invested in the preparation of I.C.S. Courses, while thousands of dollars are spent each year in keeping them up to date.

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Bookkeeping	Teacher
	Common School Subjects
	High School Subjects
	Illustrating
	Cartooning

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPT.

Electrical Engineering	Architect
Electric Lighting	Contractor and Builder
Electrical Wiring	Architectural Draftsman
Mechanical Engineer	Concrete Builder
Mechanical Draftsman	Plumbing and Heating
Machine Shop Practice	Textile Manufacturing
Railroad Positions	Chemistry
Gas Engine Operating	Pharmacy
Civil Engineer	Automobile Work
Surveying and Mapping	Navigation
Mine Foreman or Engineer	Agriculture and Poultry
Steam Engineer	Mathematics

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House Coal	No. 3 @	$18.00
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(4) Hailar Wholesale Prices
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54223 D 5

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET. Modern Godowns, conveniently located in Central district close to Customs Jetty. Very reasonable rental. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.
54267 D 3

FOR RENT: All or part of the godown at No. 12 and 13 Soochow Road. Apply to M. S. Crow, Inc.. Tel. C. 1440. 54183 D 7

TO BE LET, ground floor of concrete and brick-built godown in Dairy Road. Floor space approximately 10,000 feet. Apply to Box 1256, THE CHINA PRESS.
54032 D 3

FOR RENT—Godown space, corner Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. From December first. Capacity about fourteen hundred square feet. Apply Electric Equipment Co., 50 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 4757.
T. F. 74

USED CARS

FOR SALE. a specially built, 5-seater Stutz, with double sets of valves alternately working. Almost new. Inquire at 123, Weihaiwei Road. T. F. 86

FOR SALE: One 6-cylinder Buick touring car. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS. 54213 D 5

FOR SALE, very cheap, two motor cars, in excellent condition: "Buick" 4 cylinder, 5-seater, Tls. 1,000, and "Protos" 4 cylinder, 5-seater, Tls. 450. For inspection, apply 612 Rue de l'Observatoire.
54181 D 5

FOR SALE: Willys-Knight closed car, home made body, in first class condition, only Tls. 2.500. Apply to Box 1228, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXPERIENCED compradore wanted, as working partner by an American and Chinese import and export firm. Investment of Taels. 5000 to 10,000. required. Apply to Box 1286, THE CHINA PRESS.
54248 D 3

WANTED Partner to take half interest in well established and excellent paying business, good opportunity for the right man. Taels 5000.00 required. Apply to Box 1110, THE CHINA PRESS.
54114 D 8

CAPITALIZERS who wish to join on opening in richest coal mines along the Yangtse river are required. For particulars, apply to Box 1283, THE CHINA PRESS.
54120 D 6

RELIABLE Tientsin import firm desires agencies for North China. Reply to Box 1251, THE CHINA PRESS. 54023 D 3

NOTICE
Dr. Med. Alex. Renner
Specialist in Women's and Internal Diseases
11B NANKING ROAD
Chinese-American Bank Building
Tel. C. 6080
Office Hours: 11-1, 4-6 and by special appointment
Residence: Kalee Hotel
Tel. C. 666
49147

★★ STAR S. B. BEER ★★
Bottled in China
PILSENER BEER
NEW STOCK ALWAYS KEPT
Cases of 4 dozen Quarts $10.50
Cases of 6 dozen Pints $11.00
THE CHINA TRADING CO.
8 Ezra Road. Tel. C. 914.
53388

Dr. Med F. Reiss
begs to announce that his consulting hours in future will be from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
Ezra Building,
14 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. 1151.
54012

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Experienced translator, English and Chinese. State salary, qualifications, experience, etc. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS. 54270 D 6

WANTED: A thoroughly experienced insurance man to take charge of Department. Please state experience, salary required, qualifications, etc., which will be treated confidential. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.
54198 D 5

WANTED: Translator from Chinese into English. State qualifications, experience, etc. Apply to Box 1273, THE CHINA PRESS.
54087 D 5

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG energetic, hardworking business man with thorough knowledge of three European languages and accountancy, seeks position. Many years experience in the East. Married. First-class references. Address Box No. 17, THE CHINA PRESS. 54250 D 9

GERMAN, with good expocience wishes position as office assistant, submanager, etc. Shanghai or outport. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
54259 D 12

YOUNG lady wishes to go to America as companion, mother's help or accompany invalid, no salary required. Write Box 20 care of Harvey's Advertising Agency, 9 Ezra Road, Shanghai.
54201

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists etc. etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation by request. Prompt service. Terms reasonable. 4, Jinkee Road. Phone Central 2351. 53997

YOUNG lady experienced stenographer wants immediate position. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
54228 D 5

COMPRADORESHIP WANTED: Chinese who has thorough knowledge of export and import business, desires to join a firm. Well acquainted with all dealers. Can give security and references if required. Apply to Box 1282, THE CHINA PRESS.
54119 D 6

A competent, well educated, American woman, with several year's stenographic experience in different lines of business, desires stenographic position. Address Box No. 10, THE CHINA PRESS.
54215 D 8

CHINESE, desires position as typist, mailing and filing clerk. Several years expedience. Good references. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
54214 D 5

STENOGRAPHER A. 1. young lady, American with ten years practical experience, desires position, local or outports. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.
54227 D 5

ELECTRICAL engineer, British, seeks remunerative position Present position complete charge of Engineering Department and installation work. Terminating November 30th. Apply to Box 1284, THE CHINA PRESS.
54123 D 3

LADY steno-typist and general office work, seeks position. Apply to Box 1299, THE CHINA PRESS.
54190 D 2

MISCELLANEOUS

FREEMAN'S Game pies, pork pies, English and American country sausages. Best on the market., Orders direct, 2 Route Say Zoong.
53912 D 5

DANCING CLASSES

DANCING lessons by two young lady instructors. Apply to Box 871, THE CHINA PRESS.
53671

China Press
Want—Ads.
Bring Results

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, very desirable attic, three rooms, bath and kitchen, servants' room, electric light, gas, in brand new detached house upper part Avenue Joffre. Reasonable terms to responsible party. References required. Reply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
54257 D 5

TO LET, on account of departure house of three rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Furniture and fixtures $300. Rent $35 per month. Apply to No. 21, Route des Soeurs.
54159 D 5

FOR RENT. Modern family apartments, steam heated. Unfurnished. 5 and 6 rooms. Downtown location. Call at office, 7 Young Allen Court. Telephone North 3630.
54219 D 9

THREE roomed Chinese house, kitchen, bathroom, electric light, foreign fireplace and small kitchen range fitted. Rent $22. Bedroom suite and other furniture to take over $500. Apply 443, Taku Road (off Yates Road), after 6 p.m.
54179 D 6

SIX roomed new houses, immediate occupation, on Route des Soeurs. Full modern conveniences. Garage. Near tram. Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 67

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for April 15, unfurnished detached or semi-detached modern seven to eight room house with tennis lawn in upper Avenue Joffre district. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
54257 D 5

WANTED to rent, four or five roomed unfurnished house, with modern conveniences, Northern or Western district. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.
54239 D 6

WANTED, four to six roomed house, Central district preferred. Apply to Box 1289, THE CHINA PRESS.
54148

WANTED to lease immediately, furnished house of eight rooms or more, in the French or International settlements. Kindly answer by letter stating all particulars to 151, Avenue Dubail.
54195 D 2

APARTMENTS TO LET

FLAT to let, ground floor, two rooms, kitchen, bathroom. Also attic vacant. Private family, 15 Kung Ping Road.
54255 D 8

TO LET: Well furnished flat, consisting of four large rooms, two bathrooms, flush closets, kitchen and servants' quarters, garage. Situated in Western district on tram line. Rent Tls. 150 per month including taxes, water, electricity and garage. Available 15th December. For inspection, address Box No. 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
54251 D 6

TO LET, in private family, nicely furnished flat of 3 rooms, bathroom attached, all modern conveniences, full board, telephone, garage. Also single rooms, with private bath. For particulars, apply 393, Avenue Joffre, Tel. W. 2334. 54263

TO LET, near Race Course, in British family, unfurnished flat of two rooms, verandah, garden and bathroom, geyser installed. Moderate rental includes light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
54267 D 3

TO LET, fully furnished flat, two rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Rental includes water and light. Apply 134, Bubbling Well Road.
54192 D 3

TO LET, two flats, each two rooms with bath, board. Telephone, garage 12 Terrace Grouchy, corner Rue Amiral Courbet and Route Doumer.
54112 D 2

TWO furnished flats to let. Rent $70 and $80 each. Lights, taxes, telephone included. Please apply 39, Magnolia Terrace, North Szechuen Road Extension.
54049 D 3

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS, two large, or small, about 2,000 square feet, light and airy, corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Apply telephone C. 6740.
54234 D 7

TO LET, 13 or 14 Museum Road, ground floor. Apply International Collecting Agency.
54185 D 7

TO LET, from 1st January, 1923, two bright large office rooms. Apply Dr. G. Piazza, 3 Ezra Road, 4th floor. 54189 D 3

TO LET, from January 1st, 1923 two rooms, suitable for office, facing South, near Garden Bridge. Good locality. Apply to Box 1259, THE CHINA PRESS.
54041 D 3

TO LET, Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiukiang Road.
T. F. 16

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Cumine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road. T. F. 52

TO LET, Spacious office rooms location Central district, rent moderate. Apply to The City Bank of Shanghai, Ltd., 61B Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
T. F. 73

PROFESSIONAL

Mrs. Apinianshy, massage (surgical obesity and general). Hours 10 to 7 at Madame Chelnakova, 574, Nanking Road, opposite American Drug Co. 54237

WELL educated Chinese from Peking desires to give lessons to foreigners in mandarin. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
54256 D 6

EXPERIENCED Russian young lady wishes to give lessons. Easy method. Write Box 15 care of Harvey's Advertising Agency, 9 Ezra Road. 54200

FRANCAISE, experienced teacher, gives French conversation, commercial correspondence guaranteed success in 3 months. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS. 54202 D 5

PIANO TUNER and repairer. Waldomar Rumberg, offers his services. $6 charged for each service Considerable discount for yearly basis. 'Phone C. 599, 248 Avenue Joffre. 54090.

TO LET, large well furnished

GERMAN lessons given by German lady, graduate teacher. Apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
54207 D 3

LADY—Highly efficient wishes to give Portuguese lessons. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.
54190 D 3

YOUNG Polish lady, speaking excellent English, wishes to give lessons in the Russian language. Apply to Box 1298, THE CHINA PRESS. 54188 D 3

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

ELEGANTLY furnished double room, with enclosed porch, private bath, modern sanitation, excellent food, garage, garden. 633 Rue Ratard—West 3109.
54253 D 3

TO LET, in French Concession, 1 single room, fully furnished, bathroom attached, latest sanitary arrangements, excellent table. Address Box No. 27, THE CHINA PRESS, or 'phone W. 2173.
54266 D 6

IN private family for bachelor, one big nicely furnished room, Bath attached, Verandah, facing South Telephone. Good food. Apply 562 Rue de l'Observatoire.
54225 D 5

ROOM, cleanly furnished, with verandah to let for $30 a month. 47, Broadway Terrace or ask A778 Broadway East.
54176 D 5

TO LET. Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with bathrooms attached, centrally located, near Bund. Steam-heating and sanitary plumbing system. Apply to Box 1293, THE CHINA PRESS.
54157 D 7

TO LET, Furnished rooms with bathrooms attached and excellent table. Apply 628 Rue de l'Observatoire, next to French Park.

room with bathroom and verandah attached. Also single room with bath. vacant. Excellent cuisine. Apply 22, Range Road.
54169

TO LET, nice rooms, in Frenchtown, near tram line. 308. Rue Chanzal, corner Rue de l'Observatoire. 54164

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant 1st Dec. One large room, with bathroom attached. First floor. Suitable for a couple. Also one attic room, facing South. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET
With full board, large and small rooms with bathrooms and verandah. Tel. North 482.

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road.
South room with verandah and bath. One small room with bath. Now vacant.
50375

TO LET, nicely furnished room, modern private house, all comfort, without board. $80. near Bubbling Well, per immediate occupation. Apply phone West 2343.
54234 D 3

TO LET, well furnished rooms, with or without board. 3, Kung Ping Road. 54245 D 6

FURNISHED room, with private bath, private entrance, breakfast and service. Terms reasonable Apply 2nd floor, 45, North Szechuen Road. 54246 D 6

TO LET, furnished large room, closed verandah, bathroom attached. 19 Nanzing Road.
54208 D 8

FOR RENT:—Nicely furnished large room, with private bath, in newly decorated downtown apartment near Palace Hotel. Telephone elevator service. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors Telephone Central 797.
T. F. 75

8 Love Lane. Large double room, newly furnished, private bath, verandah. Exceptional food
53865 D 5

TO LET, large room for one or two. Bathroom attached. Board optional. Apply Mme. Manikus, 22A North Szechuen Road.
54220 D 3

TO LET, near Race Course, comfortably furnished two rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Also one single room, with private bath. Full board. Please apply to No. 16, Weihaiwei Road.
54222 D 10

LUXURIOUSLY furnished single and double bedrooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Excellent cuisine and service. All home comforts. "Competative Prices." Bellevue House, 34 Haskell Road Phone N. 255. 54135 D 8

TO LET, in private family, one partly or fully furnished bedroom. Verandah and bathroom. Board optional. Use of telephone. Detached residence. Eastern district. Apply to Box 1292, THE CHINA PRESS. 54156 D 3

CENTRAL, to let with board, large room for one or two bachelors. 103 Szechuen Road, corner Jinkee.
54124 D 3

TO LET, in French Concession, one large bedroom, with bathroom attached, latest sanitary arrangements, also private drawing room and garage. Excellent table. Tel. W. 2173 or apply to Box 1254, THE CHINA PRESS.
54028 D 3

BY the first of December, a few nicely furnished rooms with bath. Board optional. Maxim's Cafe, 59 Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 84

FEVERISH FABLES

MR. SMITH, SOME BUM IS OUTSIDE WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS SMITH, TOO
THE SMITHS MUST STICK TOGETHER - GIVE HIM MY OVERCOAT
SMITH & CO
MANAGER
BARNEY GOOGLE
11-2
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EXCHANGE AND MART

DEBENTURES WANTED. 3,500 to 4,000 taels of Shanghai Municipal Council Debentures 5½ %. Price offered 82 taels per 100. Reply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.
54260 D 6

"BLUTHNER" Leipsic pre-war piano for sale, trial by appointment, payment to suit purchaser. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS. 54258 D 5

"VICTROLA" Gramophone for sale with 49 records, in excellent condition, payment to suit purchaser. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
54258 D 3

FOR SALE, one single hospital bed, in good condition. What offers? About ten dollars. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.
54264 D 6

FOR SALE Land at Hankow, Land located near Central Wharf of the Japanese Concession, with a total area of 10 mows. Further north another piece of land having an area of 4 mows. Ideal position for constructing godown or wharf. For particulars write to I-ming Lok of the Shun Pao, 24 Hankow Road, Shanghai. 54271 D 3

FOR SALE—Six Russian Sable skins, best quality, made up, cash $600.00. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
54226 D 5

BRAND-NEW Radio receiving set for sale. For full particulars and trial, apply to Box 1295, THE CHINA PRESS.
54167 D 5

FOR SALE: Telescope, Microscope, Pantostate, Typewriter, two boxes clinic-instruments, oil-painting pictures, gold watch, binocle and kodak. Very moderate prices. Apply North Szechuen Road, Hou Fok Terrace No. 7.
54155 D 3

POWERFUL towing launch for sale. Suitable for large houseboat Completely equipped with electric starter, etc. Bargain. Reply to Box 953, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 71

FOR SALE, Marine engines, suitable for pleasure and work boats up to 60 feet. 16 to 85 H. P. Reply to Box 954, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 71a

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats, Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 295.
T. F. 2

REDUCTION SALE, 50% off on wardrobe trunks, dress trunks, steamer-cabin wardrobe trunks, etc. Best quality and indestructible. Wing Foot Trunk Co. a158, Broadway.
53861

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 70

FOR SALE: Brand-New, a complete set of Hawkins Electrical Guide. 10 volumes. Also complete set of Coopers Works. 10 volumes. Best offer. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.
54209 D 5

MOTOR TRUCK 3½ tons, in first-class condition, only used 8 months, for sale. Cheap. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.
54224 D 5

THERE is no prophecy in weather! Temperature dropped from 64 to 22 degrees in one day just a short while ago. Don't be taken by surprise. Buy your woollen underwear now. Special opening sale December 4 at the Wee-Wee Company, 69 to 72 North Szechuen Road, near Apollo Theater.
54163 D 3

A comprehensive collection of foreign books on China. 175 Volumes. Many rare specimens, for sale, owner leaving soon. Address Box No. 3, THE CHINA PRESS.
54196 D 3

THE Women's Exchange has moved to 61 Dixwell Road. Opening sale Tuesday, December 5th Novelties in handicraft from the different Provinces and from Ceylon. A small lot of Szechuen crepe just arrived. Bags, beads, linen. Future sales every Tuesday and Thursday morning. Tel. N. 2373.
54216 D 3

VIOLIN for sale, old, fine toned, Stradevarius model, price reasonable. Apply to Box 1294, THE CHINA PRESS.
54165 D 5

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day, Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If you wish to use a box number add 7 words
APPLY TO BOX—THE CHINA PRESS

All-Comers Rifle Final To Be Shot This Morning; Five Possibles Yesterday

The first and second stages (200-300-500-600 yards) of the S. R. A. "All-Comers" Rifle Championship competition took place yesterday afternoon. There were 38 entries. The weather conditions were ideal, good light and very steady wind.

F. E. Hodges, D. W. Kan and W. T. Rose scored possibles at 200 yards and R. F. Wilner scored a possible at 200 and 500 yards.

The conditions of the match are: the first stage is open to all, the second stage to 30 best scores and the final 18 best scores.

Following was the result of the two stages.

	FIRST STAGE.				SECOND STAGE		
NAMES	200	500	600	Total	300	600	Total
1—R. F. Wilner	35	35	32	102	44	43	87
2—W. E. Sauer	33	34	31	98	47	40	87
3—L. K. Taylor	33	33	31	97	45	44	89
4—F. E. Hodges	35	31	31	97	47	47	94
5—C. M. Sequira	32	33	31	96	43	45	88
6—D. W. Kan	35	31	30	96	44	44	88
7—C. G. Hoh	34	29	32	95	40	45	85
8—A. M. Collaco	33	33	29	95	45	44	89
9—W. O. Lancaster	32	29	33	94	47	46	93
10—Geo. Lynch	33	28	32	93	42	45	87
11—W. T. Rose	35	28	30	93	44	38	82
12—T. S. Perry	32	28	32	92	47	45	92
13—H. J. Cardner	30	33	29	92	42	33	67
14—Y. C. Waung	32	31	29	92	45	38	83
15—J. S. Chen	33	30	29	92	44	44	88
16—F. W. Snape	29	33	29	91	absent		
17—P. Chatom jr	29	33	29	91	43	37	80
18—G. M. Neal	33	30	28	91	44	41	85
19—H. Tobias	32	32	27	91	43	41	84
20—H. G. Mende	34	30	27	91	40	41	81
21—C. Bedont	29	32	29	90	39	45	84
22—G. Archer	29	29	31	89	43	38	81
23—C. Kajean	32	27	30	89	45	42	87
24—A. T. Cooper	32	30	26	88	40	36	76
25—F. J. Twogood	30	31	26	87	44	35	79
26—J. M. Campos	30	31	26	87	absent		
27—R. I. Ito	34	26	26	86	44	42	86
28—W. Blackwood	28	31	26	85	40	37	77
29—C. J. Langley	31	29	25	85	45	42	87
30—K. McKelvie	29	27	28	84	37	37	74

FIRST AND SECOND STAGES COMBINED.

NAMES	1st STAGES	2nd	total
F. E. Hodges	97	94	191
R. F. Wilner	102	87	189
W. O. Lancaster	94	93	187
L. K. Taylor	97	99	186
W. E. Sauer	98	87	185
T. S. Perry	92	92	184
C. Sequeira	96	88	184
A. M. Collaco	95	89	184
D. W. Kan	96	88	184
G. Lynch	93	87	180
C. G. Hoh	95	85	180
Y. C. Waung	92	88	180
C. Kajean	89	87	176
G. M. Neal	91	85	176
H. Tobias	91	84	175
W. T. Rose	93	82	175
J. S. Chen	92	83	175
C. Bedont	90	84	174

Through an oversight the name of Mr. H. W. Lambert was ommitted for the qualification in the second stage (Score 84). His entrance fee will therefore be refunded.

The final stage, 900 and 1,000 yards will be shot off this morning at 7.30 sharp. The public are invited to see this final shoot.

COUNTED OUT

R. I. Ito 172
H. Nende 172
C. J. Langley 172
P. Chatom 171
G. Archer 170
H. Cardner .. 167
A. Cooper 164
F. Twogood .. 166
W. Blackwood 162
K. McKelvie 158
C. Weber 78
G.H.G. Caulton 76
L. Ongetta 61 (absent at 200 yds.)
K. Tsunoda 57 (absent at 200 yds.)
W. J. Terrill)
G. H. Willder) Cards not returned.
F. M. Cruz)

Lockwood Is Winner Of American Co. Shoot For December Trophy

Private W. W. Lockwood won the American Company, S. V. C. December Special Cup Competition, which was fired Friday morning. The conditions were Practices 12 and 13 of the S. V. C. Classification course and one special practice at 300 yds., 5 shots slow fire from parapet rest, H. P. S. 80.

B and C classes were allowed a handicap of 10 and 20 percent respectively.

	Practices 12	Special 13		Total	Allow.	Net
Pvt. W. W. Lockwood	14	19	34	67	6.7	73.7
Sgt. G. M. Neal	15	20	38	73	—	73
Pvt. R. E. Parker	15	17	31	66	6.6	72.6
Sgt. C. J. Langley	18	19	35	72	—	72
Pvt. A. S. Moffett	15	17	25	60	12	72
Pvt. H. M. Smith	19	20	26	65	6.5	71.5
Pvt. B. S. Jenkins	15	19	34	71	—	71
Pvt. Kirsel, J.	13	20	26	59	11.8	70.8
Corp. L. K. Taylor	13	19	36	68	—	68
Sgt. A. T. Cooper	13	17	31	66	—	66
Pvt. A. B. Park	14	20	26	60	6	66
Pvt. J. R. Moffett	8	17	28	53	10.6	63.6
Lieut. R. F. Wilner	16	16	30	62	—	62
Pvt. F. E. Hall	12	19	23	54	5.4	59.4
Pvt. W. Hutchinson	15	19	25	59	—	59
Pvt. W. H. Blackwood	18	14	19	51	—	51
Pvt. W. W. Lawton	6	17	21	44	4.4	48.4
Pvt. C. E. Mitchell	16	19	11	46	—	46
Pvt. J. S. Lockwood	11	14	16	41	4.1	45.1
Pvt. H. R. Siefert	8	3	10	21	2.1	23.1

THIS AFTERNOON
TEA DANSANT
AT
St. GEORGE'S
From 4.30 to 7.30 p.m.
DANCING EVERY NIGHT

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MADAME
ISIS
On Her Great
VICTORY!!
Still Giving Her Famous Readings
PALACE HOTEL
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3.30 To 6
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CHINA AND JAPAN
TICKETS SOLD AT
REGULAR TARIFF RATES

CHAMPAGNE
LOUIS ROEDERER

	per case of 12 qrts.	per case of 24 pts.
Extra Dry (magnums in stock)	$57.00	$60.00
Grand Vin Sec	57.00	60.00
Carte Blanche	55.00	58.00
Vintage 1911 Brut	67.00	70.00

On account of the favourable exchange on France. A special 10% discount will be allowed from date until the end of the year

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1 Nanking Road Tel. C. 218

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Bridging two oceans
Linking four continents

620.50 Gold Dollars from Shanghai to Europe, first class, by Pacific Empresses and Atlantic Empresses.

568.52 Gold Dollars from Shanghai to Europe, first class, by Pacific Empresses and Monoclass (16,400 Tons Reg.) Atlantic Steamers.

402.84 Gold Dollars from Shanghai to Europe, second class, by Pacific and Atlantic Empresses, first class on Railway.

BARREL SHOOKS

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Hard Fir and White Oak Barrel Shooks manufactured by us have long been considered the standard of quality.

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Largest Manufacturers of Tight Barrel Cooperage Stock in the World
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All Codes. SHANGHAI

Our Merchant Flag On The Seas

Current History's story of the rise and fall of the American merchant marine, and the present predicament of a fleet that is losing fifty millions a year, told by the man who faces the problem officially.

BY ALBERT D. LASKER
(Chairman of the United States Shipping Board)

There are two distinct eras in maritime history, and the character of shipping in these two eras is utterly different. In the first, from the beginning of sea commerce until the middle of the nineteenth century, shipping was an art; in the second, which covers the last seventy years or so, it was a science. Attempts to compare ocean transportation of one hundred years ago with that of today will almost inevitably lead to error.

So long as ships were of wood they were, because of the inherent limitations of wood construction, small. So long as they depended wholly on sails and the winds of heaven for their propulsion they were slow and uncertain and carried large crews. These factors made ship operation costly, when computed on the ton-mile basis, and dictated a freight rate which effectively limited shipments of anything but articles of considerable value and small bulk.

The great change in conditions came about through what economists call the Industrial Revolution. This was simply the substitution of the machine for the man in all industry. On shore the Industrial Revolution created the factory and the machine shop. These made possible the construction of the metal ship and the marine steam engine. The steam-driven iron or steel vessel, in turn, made possible the cheap transportation of raw materials which could not have been moved by the old sailing ships at an economical rate. The transportation of such raw materials thousands of smiles from their source, in order to lay them down where they could best be fabricated, made possible a cheaper production of the manufactured article.

The circle was thereby complete. The modern ship is both an effect and a contributing cause of modern industrial conditions. It could not have been built without our present mechanical and industrial knowledge. On the other hand, hardly a factory in the world could turn a wheel today if it were not for the highly specialised cargo carrier that brings it fuel, lubricants and raw materials, and takes away its manufactured articles.

The maritime effects of the Industrial Revolution were initially felt by the British. The first steamers to cross the Atlantic under steam alone were the Sirius and the Great Western, which arrived within twenty-four hours of each other, April 22, 1838. The first successful oceangoing metal ship was the Great Britain, built in 1843. This ship also was the first to employ for ocean navigation the screw propeller. The multiple expansion steam engine was first used at sea on a large steamer in 1859. These are the outstanding milestones in the development of the modern ocean carrier.

Prior to the Industrial Revolution every nation was to a large extent self-supporting and economically independent. Indeed, this might almost be said of each village. Few localities were so small that each did not have its own tanner, its own cobbler, its own miller. Every household spun its own wool or cotton, wove its own cloth, smoked its own meat; and in general went without what it could not produce.

Similarly every country had to a large extent developed its own water transportation system on a scale commensurate with its needs. The legislation of the day endeavored to restrict commerce entering a nation's ports to the vessels of that nation. Just as the development of the modern factory made possible specialised manufacture on a large scale, and as modern transportation made possible the distribution of those manufactures, so the development of the modern ocean carrier and the demands made upon it tended to make of ocean transportation a specialised field, in which it devolved upon those who could best and most cheaply fulfil the task to furnish ocean carriage for the less fortunately situated nations.

WHERE WE FELL BEHIND

The British Nation led in the development of the metal steamer for the excellent reason that it was far in advance of all others in engineering and in the iron and steel industry. Its extensive coal deposits at home were being fully exploited, while the discovery of coal in India, Australia and South Africa insured an adequate bunker supply for steamers throughout its far-flung empire.

Although the United States had been highly successful in its sea carriage with lofty-winged clipper ships, we were hopelessly handicapped in a race for supremacy with metal steamers. With wood we had the advantage of splendid forests growing at the water's edge, but our coal fields had not been fully worked, nor had our immense ore deposits on the Great Lakes been tapped at the time when Britain was effectively building up her iron and steel industry. Competition with her in the new type of vessels was hopeless. Besides, we were facing a period of great internal development. The transcontinental railroads, as a result of judicious aid on the part of the Government, were opening up the wealth of Western prairies and mountains. These offered high returns on an investment, either of capital or of energy. There was no incentive any longer to face severe competition on the seas. The great field of endeavor lay to the West and for sixty years both men and money obeyed Greeley's historic injunction.

Our wooden merchant marine had almost been halved by the commerce-destroying tactics of the South during the Civil War. We saw no reason, speaking broadly, for rebuilding it. It was true that an occasional effort was made through subsidies to establish mail lines, but in the main the rapidly growing country neither knew nor cared as to the American tonnage at sea.

From an economic standpoint this attitude was possible of understanding. The internal expansion, which absorbed all our energy and capital, made of the United States the world's granary and stock farm. We had borrowed from the older nations funds for our enterprises. We paid the interest on these funds by the shipment of foodstuffs or of raw materials to the creditor countries. As long as we paid our indebtedness in the foodstuffs on which they depended, we could rest assured that our creditors would see that we never lacked that ocean transportation by means of which our debts were being discharged. This could be interrupted only when some greater national need called for the tonnage of the shipowning nation.

LACK OF NAVAL AUXILIARIES

There was another side to our lack of a merchant marine, but this side was not as thoroughly realised by our interior population. The development of navies had been as rapid and as complex as had that of industry in general and shipping in particular. A fleet of combatant ships was an organisation of so highly intricate a nature as to require for its maintenance a large force of noncombatant vessels which usually went by the name of auxiliaries. In addition to the vessels whose mission was to supply the main fleet, our fighting forces would have need in time of war to draw upon the merchant marine for all the fast seagoing vessels that could be spared for use as scouts, as commerce destroyers, and for other strictly military duties within their capacity. Should we attempt to transport even a small military force overseas, the problem became even more difficult, for in addition to supplying the fleet, we would have to obtain transports and supply ships for our troops. Our merchant marine could not meet any of these demands.

During the Spanish-American War we were able to provide from our merchant marine but four ships suitable for scouts. These four ships were the direct result of the Subvention act of 1891. We were utterly unable to meet our modest demands for supply vessels except by the purchase of ships from Great Britain, which exercised in this war a benevolent neutrality toward us. Even these ships were old and were sold to us at round prices. When it came to transporting our small expeditionary force to Cuba, our merchant marine was combed for vessels capable of making the comparatively short voyage from Tampa to Santiago. The result was a most unsuitable fleet, whose very ability to reach its destination was doubtful, and which would have been the cause of a tremendous disaster had it encountered a storm on the passage.

Following this lesson of the need of a merchant marine from the standpoint of national defense, we received another, two years later, on its need from the standpoint of national prosperity. As explained, our farmers—our exports then were largely agricultural—had been content to depend wholly on foreign bottoms for their transportation. In the Boer War Great Britain, for her more imperative need, withdrew some 250 ships from the transatlantic trade to carry troops and supplies to South Africa. By reason of the resulting curtailment of transportation, our agricultural exports fell off nearly one-third. The surplus demoralised the local market, and that one year cost the country more than the fancied saving of ten years of shipping by foreign vessels. We found that we were entrusting our national prosperity to alien hands, which would serve us only so long as it was to their interest to do so and their Government permitted.

As a result of the experiences of the Spanish-American War, which showed our deficiency from the standpoint of national defense, and of the Boer War, which showed the effect of that deficiency upon our prosperity, President Roosevelt created a Congressional committee to investigate and recommend steps that would give us an adequate merchant marine. This committee, under Senator Gallinger, made an exhaustive study of the situation and recommended an equalising payment to overcome the higher cost of construction of ships in America and the greater cost of operating under the American flag. The recommendations of this committee were defeated by a small margin in Congress, but its findings and report still stand as an excellent summary of the handicaps besetting American vessels.

The reasons which inspired the creation of the commission were not only historical, but prophetic. Two years after the report had been shelved, the President sent our fleet around the world. Once out of home waters, it depended entirely for its fuel—and in a measure for its supplies—upon foreign tonnage. Had any international complication arisen to make unavailable these carriers, our splendid armada would have been stranded in distant waters and its real helplessness made apparent to all.

As no such humiliating event took place, the clay feet of our naval giant remained hidden from our own people, though apparent to every foreign power. Our country pursued its course serenely, ignorant and uninterested as far as affairs maritime were concerned. Yet in half a dozen years we were to have an object lesson that would be patent to the blindest.

LESSON OF THE WORLD WAR

In August, 1914, the Imperial German Government conceived the time to be ripe for putting into effect its ambition of world conquest. As a result the productive manhood of industrial Europe was mobilised for war. The sudden change of the efforts of 10,000,000 men from production to destruction threw upon the rest of the world the task of supplying their ordinary needs of raw materials and foodstuffs, and their extraordinary needs of war munitions. Besides this, it was necessary to supply the remainder of the world with the products of industry normally produced in Europe. As the one great nation untouched—if any nation could be said to be untouched—by the war, the markets of the world lay at our feet. Not because of effort on our part, but simply because they could be supplied by no one else but the United States. Yet we were not able to make use of this opportunity.

It was true that we could produce; it was true that the markets were ours, but between our producer and our foreign consumer there lay an unbridgeable gap—lack of transportation. The belligerent nations included the chief maritime nations of the world. German shipping was bottled up in port by the Allies' command of the sea. On the other hand, the latter's military demands made severe inroads upon their own available tonnage, and the remainder was strictly controlled for the movement of essential commodities.

With the exception of what could be shipped in the small amount of neutral shipping, at high freight rates, our producers were dependent entirely upon the allied nations for the marketing of their goods, for only by their leave was transportation available. Fortunately for us, they could fill most of their needs in this country alone, and they, therefore, sent their ships, not for our sake, but for their own. Had, for example, Great Britain not been actively engaged in the war, but instead had the conflict been such that she could have retained a position of neutrality, her great commercial fleet would have been so used that her industries would have supplied the markets of the world, and if any nation suffered by reason of tonnage shortage it would not have been the British Isles.

THE SHIPPING BOARD

By 1916 the situation was acute. We were still supplying the Allies, but the great republics of South America were clamoring for our

(Continued on Page 10)

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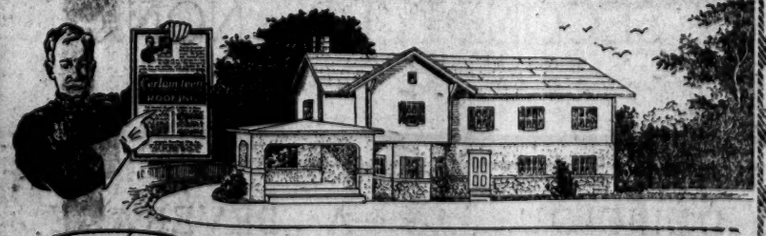

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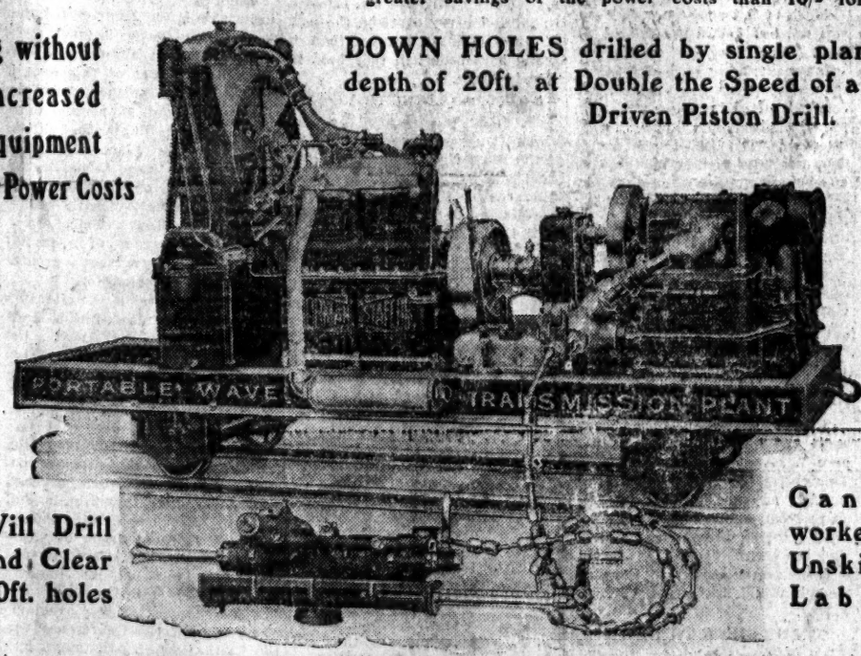

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The "Dorman" Engine is a standard design with all working parts standardised and interchangeable and giving ample reserve power. If necessary can be adapted to run on Paraffin. The Oil Lubrication of Engine and Wave Generator is automatic. The complete Generator Plant can be left unattended for long working periods. The Plant can be worked by unskilled labour. The working pressures are within perfectly safe limits. Wave Power is transmitted through "Flexstel"—a Patented Flexible Steel Pipe Line tested hydraulically up to 9 tons pressure per square inch. Wave Power can be transmitted through permanently fixed plain piping. The complete equipment is made to withstand the roughest usages of practical mining.

There are **no Mechanical Springs** in the Equipment as the basic scientific principle of Wave Transmission, viz., the Storage of Energy in fluids, is practically applied. **A distinct feature of the Dustless Rock Drill is the independent automatically synchronised rotation of the Drill Steels on the return stroke of the Hammer. No splines used.** Any ordinary standard Drill Steels can be used with any Wave Plant. The Cradle is made to suit standard rigs.

Water—the medium for carrying the Wave Power—is continuously passed under pressure down the centre of the Drill Steel to the drill point, and this supply can be controlled and varied by the Operator as he works the Drill. The running water helps to keep the Drill cool.

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Regular working Drilling speeds in hardest Cornish Granite as follows. In quarries, other than Granite these speeds are exceeded.

Diameter of Bit.	Rate of penetration.	Diameter of Bit.	Rate of penetration.
4 in.	2 ins. per minute.	2 in.	10 ins. per minute.
3½ in.	3 "	1½ in.	15 "
3 in.	4 "	1 in.	18 "
2½ in.	6 "		

Where the drilling hole traverses fissures or joint planes or drilling near a faulted zone there is reduced jambing of Wave driven drill.

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Our Merchant Flag On The Seas

(Continued from Page 9)

products, and clamoring in vain. Then, too, we were cut off from the supply of many imports that were necessary in our complex industrial structure, yet not essential for the wartime needs of the Allies, and that were, therefore, not allocated tonnage. The ship shortage was so great that for miles back of our ports the railroad right-of-way were strewn with crates and cases which had as a last resort been dumped by the roadside in order to render the cars available for other carriage.

With this situation clearly in mind, Congress created a board which should have for its special duty the regulating and encouragement of our merchant marine, and this board was initially granted $50,000,000 for use as a loan or construction fund to encourage the production of American vessels. Practically nothing was done under this act, which was approved Sept. 7, 1916. Events were already moving too rapidly. Within seven months the President reported to Congress that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

To realise what took place, it may be desirable to restate the situation as it was in the early days of 1917. The development of the high-sea submarine by the Germans had been extremely successful. The German Admiralty calculated that these could in a few months sink such a quantity of allied cargo tonnage as to reduce the stock of food in the British Isles below the danger point. There is no doubt that their calculations were correct. During April and May of 1917, just as we entered the war, the British Isles were literally trembling on the brink of starvation. No one except those in high authority knew how close they were to disaster. The German submarines were concentrating on cargo vessels and were even deliberately letting troopships and other craft go unmolested.

When we entered the war the allied Governments, with a single voice and in a single word, set forth the means by which we could best aid the cause—ships! Next to ships they needed more ships, and after that still more ships!

THE EMERGENCY FLEET

The United States immediately embarked upon the most extensive ship-construction program ever undertaken, and one which was especially difficult because of our unpreparedness to meet it. To build ships in the number and in the time required meant that we had first to build shipyards. This was made especially necessary because the navy was to carry out an extensive anti-submarine program, and its demands would largely occupy the existing shipyard facilities as contained in the older-established yards. On the other hand, the peculiar needs of the situation carried with them one advantage. We were asked to produce nothing more difficult than the ordinary cargo carrier. The requirement was simply that of transporting cargo across 3,000 miles of ocean. Post-war usefulness was not considered, and accordingly our fleet could be laid down upon almost standardised lines. As always in time of war, cost was immaterial, but it is pertinent to state that had we taken steps ten years before to encourage our merchant marine, we could have met these wartime needs for a trifle of what it actually cost us when we had to start from practically nothing.

Every shipyard on the Atlantic Coast was utilised. The ships on the ways—for early in the war both private concerns and foreign Governments had contracted, to the capacity of our yards, for new construction—were requisitioned in the name of the United States. New plants were organised to build ships on the fabricated principle. The greatest of these was the Hog Island yard, whose creation was a monument to organised genius overcoming adverse conditions.

In this yard alone there were fifty shipbuilding ways. It built ships of a single design, although late in the war another type was begun there. By this standardisation it was possible to utilise the same plans, the same patterns, the same templates, and, in general, to effect great economy of time over what would have been possible were differing designs adopted. In general, vessels built in the salt-water yards ranged from 7,500 to 8,800 tons capacity, as representing a size combining the maximum carrying power with the shortest time of construction, and avoiding such great size as to render severe the loss of a single unit by submarine attack.

With every possible shipway on salt water busily occupied, the Shipping Board, in whose hands the construction had been placed, found there were still yards available on the Great Lakes. To get the product of these yards to the ocean it was necessary to pass through the Welland Canal, whose locks permitted a length of but 264 feet and a proportionately limited beam. The type of ship which could be brought through the canal was too small for ordinary transatlantic carriage, but economy and commercial utility had no place in our war program. Any ship which could be built quickly and could transport even one cargo from the United States to Europe was considered as paying for herself under the circumstances. Accordingly the emergency program was extended to the Great Lakes, and the yards there were put at turning out the small-sized vessels, thereby called "lakers," with the utmost rapidity.

INSURMOUNTABLE TROUBLES

We found early in the struggle that our steel industry was equal to the task of providing plates and frames and that it was possible quickly to train ship workers who could produce a substantial hull. But when we came to the equipment, such as boilers, engines, windlasses, and even the small but highly important articles, such as compasses, sextants and chronometers, our maritime backwardness really made itself felt. The entire output of the country was insufficient to meet our needs. It was therefore necessary to equip many vessels with boilers and with minor equipment of a type which was by design or by construction distinctly inferior. New and untried types of turbines or unsuitable steam engines and deck winches had to be accepted because there were not enough of the desirable makes available, and their manufacturers could not further extend their plant capacity.

At the time this was not greatly material. The main thing was to get some sort of ship that could make one or two trips to Europe. Long life was not required. Ships at that time had small chance of living to an old age, and a submarine might as well torpedo an uneconomical ship as an efficient one. I am going into this in detail because it bears a most important relation to our post-war situation. It explains why many of our ships are unsuitable, why many are defective, and why we have a great surplus of certain types and a serious shortage of all other kinds of vessels.

Much of this emergency fleet was not finished before the end of the war. The progress which was being made, however, had its effect upon the morale of the Allies, and they were free to utilise their own tonnage prodigally, knowing that we could make good the deficiency before it reached a serious degree. The emergency fleet, therefore, in spite of its high cost, had paid for itself. We had been obliged, in order to build ships, to build shipyards. We had had to train shipyard workers. We had had to build villages for them to live in and trolley cars to carry them to work. All these outlays were apart from the cost of ships themselves. These were expensive because they were built without regard to cost, but in time of war it is always costly to rectify mistakes which have been made and needs which have not been foreseen in time of peace. This emergency fleet was purely a wartime measure. It did its full share from a moral standpoint toward bringing the war to an end. Had the entire program vanished with the armistice, the money spent upon it would still not have been wasted.

TRADE SINCE THE WAR

But there was another manner in which our wartime fleet repaid even its extensive cost to the taxpayers of the United States. After the war the available tonnage of the world was badly run down as a result of its strenuous employment during the hostilities. The allied nations had suffered great losses, and their remaining vessels were engaged to a large extent in repatriating the troops which had been gathered to Europe from the four corners of the earth. Europe's industrial activity was practically at a standstill, and the United States remained as the only source of supply capable of meeting the world's needs. Our industries, overexpanded by reason of the wartime demands upon them, found in these foreign fields a welcome outlet for their increased production.

During 1919 and 1920 the United States enjoyed a foreign trade greater than anything our history has ever known. It was a period of inflation, it is true, but by the possession of our wartime fleet we were enabled to do a business of over $8,000,000,000 in one year. The extent of this may be realised by the statement that the Shipping Board had in operation 1,300 steel steamers, all of which found profitable employment. Without this fleet not one-tenth of this foreign trade could we have handled, and our returning troops, instead of being released into industry at a time when it was clamoring for every man it could get, would have found themselves adrift upon a community already reaching the danger point of unemployment.

About at the height of this period of general prosperity the Merchant Marine act of 1920 was passed by Congress. The keynote of this act was the requirement that the ships be sold to private ownership and that the Government end its adventure, necessarily commenced but no longer desirable, as a ship owner. In order to make it possible for purchasers of American ships successfully to maintain them in operation in spite of the much higher cost of American ship operation, the act of 1920 contained a number of provisions which it was believed would be of aid to American ships.

It must be remembered that the conditions at that time were extremely prosperous, and that it was difficult to foresee the period of extreme stringency and over-tonnaging which so shortly appeared. Some of the clauses of the Jones act were inapplicable when the rapid deflation occurred within six months of the passage of the law. Besides this, some of the provisions which were expected to be of major assistance were found to be impossible of execution. The collapse of foreign exchange curtailed with startling suddenness our foreign trade, and at the same time the release of governmental control upon the merchant marines of foreign countries and the forced sale of seized German tonnage created a surplus of ships far beyond the need therefore. As a result there ensued a competition for cargoes in which American ships, with their higher initial and operating costs, were foredoomed to failure.

The effect of this condition on American shipping was almost instantaneous. Privately owned tonnage was driven out of its foothold in foreign trade and obliged to take refuge in the coastwise and Caribbean trades, where it was protected either by law or by economic considerations. The maintenance of the overseas trade routes devolved almost entirely upon the United States Shipping Board, in accordance with the mandate of the act of 1920 to maintain the routes until private capital could take them over. Owing to the inherent handicaps of Government ownership, the maintenance of these services was much more costly and less efficient, in spite of every effort on the part of the Shipping Board, than it would have been had they been in private hands.

$50,000,000 ANNUAL LOSS

To effect the drastic economy which Congress demanded, while at the same time maintaining the American flag upon the essential trade routes, the Shipping Board was obliged to curtail its sailings to the minimum compatible with the needs of our foreign trade. As the general deflation had seriously affected this trade, the board found that it could adequately keep open the trade routes by the use of its passenger vessels and approximately 400 cargo ships. This left over one thousand steel cargo steamers in idleness. Yet the losses as a result of the operation of the active vessels, plus the lay-up costs of the idle ships, amounted to nearly $50,000,000 per year.

During the time of prosperity few ships were sold, because at that time it was endeavored to obtain for them a price approaching their actual cost, and that cost was exorbitant even for the days when ships made large profits. The companies that did buy were chiefly inexperienced in the field, and when the slump came these found themselves loaded with ships at a price which made operation out of the question.

An American owner could not afford to embark in the business of ship-owning under today's conditions, because they are such that only the most economically run ships have the opportunity of even clearing expenses. The wages of a crew shipped in American ports, and especially of the licensed officers, who must by law be American citizens, are so much higher than is the case for foreign ships as to more than absorb any possibility of profit that could be found in ships today. Unless this difference is made up in some manner it will be practically impossible to sell any ships under the present conditions, and the board will be forced to continue them in operation at great expense until the fleet is worn out.

LACK OF A BALANCED FLEET

The Government fleet is only the nucleus of what we should have as a merchant marine. Its numbers and tonnage are misleading. As previously explained, there are numbers of the Shipping Board ships which can be classed only as poor or useless craft. This is due to the conditions surrounding their construction and to the necessity of accepting inferior equipment in order to get the ships to sea. It is doubtful if at the best more than half of our ships could be sold for efficient operation under any circumstances. Further, with the exception of some of the seized German ships and twenty-three vessels built for use as transports during the war, all the Shipping Board's program is of low-speed, tramp-type steamers. Such a type is of value in a merchant marine, but no merchant marine can succeed if composed of nothing else, any more than a railroad could get business if all its rolling stock were composed of box cars. Diversified types of ships are necessary. Passenger craft, refrigerator vessels, combination steamers and express freighters are some of the classes which we sadly lack. Such ships must be built if we are to have a well-rounded merchant marine.

Not only is the necessity a commercial one, but the defense element enters into it. It is from the higher types of ships that our army and navy would draw, in time of war, their auxiliaries, scouts, airplane carriers, transports, hospital ships, tenders and all the infinite variety of special vessels which modern war requires. Because we have limited our capital-ship strength and our naval construction, it is especially important that we do not render our agreed fleet a purely paper one by reason of its lack of auxiliaries.

This reduction in naval construction will have a most serious effect upon the shipbuilding industry in the United States. In the past only our naval construction has kept the large yards going. With that employment curtailed this vital industry must find work along commercial lines or perish. New ships of superior type must be built if we are to gain in sea carriage, maintain our shipbuilding industry and insure our safety in time of war.

About half the cost of building a ship is the labor cost. Labor in American yards is much more expensive than abroad, and the difference in cost of this item is such that the finished American ship costs about 25 percent more than an exact duplicate built in British yards. Since all ships compete for the same ocean freight it is obvious that the American owner is heavily handicapped, indeed, practically estopped, by the burden of a capital investment 25 percent greater than that of a competitor.

Such in general is the situation in which the United States finds itself today. In the past the question of a merchant marine has been an academic one. Today we cannot alone query whether we desire a merchant marine or not, because however that may be answered there still arises the question of disposing of our existing Federal fleet, which is costing us so much to maintain and operate. Because of the change in the balance of trade our foreign commerce has altered its nature and increased its importance. Closely allied with it is the merchant marine problem. The action of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament has given merchant shipping an importance from the defensive standpoint greater than any it ever enjoyed before, and at the same time has threatened us with the decay of our painfully built up shipbuilding industry.

To place the ships of our salable fleet in private hands, to dispose of the ships unsuitable for operation, to realise the utmost possible from the liquidation of both classes, to add necessary types constructed in American yards, to extend shipping under the American flag until all trade routes are covered and we are carrying our logical share of half our own trade under our own flag—these are the problems which face the country today.

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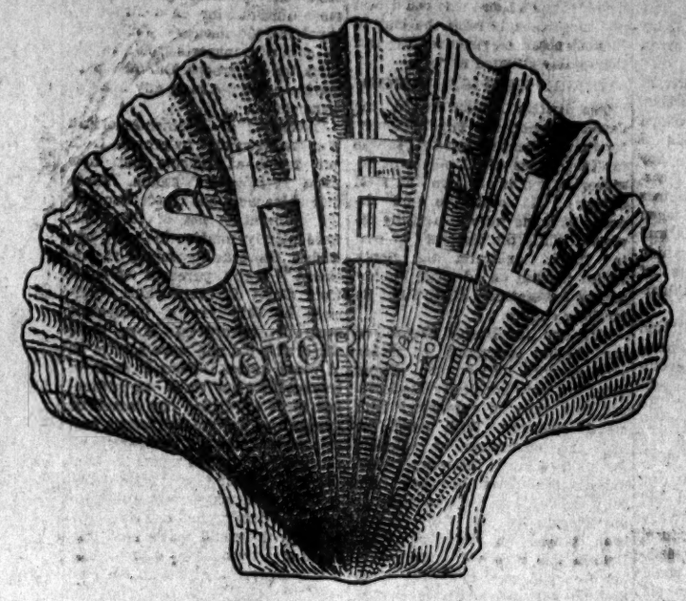

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Pendleton's Great Roundup Has Savor Of Old West

Annual Spectacle, Attended This Year By Rough Riders From The East, A Joyous And Colorful Occasion

BY WALTER TRUMBULL

Pendleton normally boasts of something over 7,000 inhabitants. But on the morning we picked to arrive it wasn't normal. Its population had increased about five times almost over night. It was the season of the Roundup.

Now the Roundup is to Pendleton just about what the earthquake—excuse us, we mean fire—was to San Francisco. It joggles the town to its foundations. We were shaken with the rest. We can remember distinctly shaking several times for something or other, so if this narrative isn't as clear in spots as it should be it is due to the surroundings.

But perhaps you don't know where Pendleton is. Get out your map and run a finger northward from New York until you come to Montreal. Then proceed due west, through Cheboygan, Mich., Wausau, Wis., St. Cloud, Minn., Aberdeen, S. D., Sheridan, Mont., and Florence, Idaho, until you cross the eastern border of Oregon. There, midway between the Umatilla Mountains and the Columbia River, you will find the town of Pendleton. Mark it with a cross, for it is one of the few place where the old West makes its last stand.

In Pendleton the manufacturing of eastern Oregon centers. For this reason it is far busier than the average town of its size. Beyond its mills and factories the lovely Umatilla Valley rises and runs to meet the hills where once countless cattle grazed. For this in the early days was a cattle although now its rolling surface is mostly given over to the raising of wheat, with occasional fields of alfalfa and what grazing lands remain furnishing contrasts of color

Pendleton outwardly is much like any other place of its dimensions. It has its Main street, its large white hotel, its high school, its station and its stores and shops, where may be found tractors and plows from Indiana and Illinois, silks from Connecticut and suits, shirts and collars such as may be seen in all mediums of national advertising.

But, as we have said before, this was no ordinary occasion. Main street was gay with streamers and flags and its sidewalks were as crowded with humanity as those of Fifth avenue during a parade. The hotel was so filled with customery that it bulged like the winner of a pie eating contest and we strongly suspect that many visitors slept in the high school, the billiard halls and even in the churches. Private houses were crowded with guests, sleeping cars stood on the sidings and on the outskirts of the town were many tents beside those which sheltered the Indians who had come in for the big show. Store windows now were garnished with Stetson hats, gayly colored silk shirts and handkerchiefs and velvet vests. The chief leather store of the town displayed the $400 saddles offered for the riding and roping championships of the world. They were beautiful pieces of work and the winners certainly earned them.

The officers of the roundup who met us are all prominent business men. Some of them own wheat fields that stretch as far as the eye can reach and have business ratings which compare favorably with those of men whose names are a power in New York financial districts.

No individual makes anything out of the Roundup except, of course, such as are among the contestants. The officers serve without pay. As a matter of fact, the honor of their positions generally costs them considerable money. The Roundup is a civic affair, a matter of local pride and strictly a sporting event. The 300 original stockholders have neither the privilege of selling nor transferring their stock. The stock carries with it voting power and that is all. If there is any surplus above the expenses it goes to beautify the city of Pendleton or improve the park where the Roundup is held.

The Roundup grounds are on the edge of town on a plot near the Umatilla River. There is a quarter mile track, banked at the turns. Inside the track is the arena. On the outside of the track runs the covered grand stand and the uncovered bleachers, giving a total seating capacity of more than 40,000. Across from the grand stand an open space has been left which always is filled during the show by hundreds of mounted cowboys, whose silk shirts and handkerchiefs furnish more color than ever is seen at any big football game in the East. Beyond them the white tents of the Indians gleam in the sun against a background of trees and hills. These Oregonians have an eye for the pictorial.

One of the finest spectacles of the Roundup is when all these cowboys and the Indians first parade and maneuver around the track and arena and then charge in mass formation directly at the grand stand, leaping the inner fence and pulling their horses up within a few feet of the front row of boxes. This takes fine riding on the part of the performers and steady nerves on the part of the spectators. Each day it seemed as if some horse might forget to stop and end by leaping playfully into the lap of a boxholder, but no accidents happened, even when some of our own party were furnished with mounts and permitted to take part in the performance.

The difference between a Wild West show and the Roundup is the difference between a spring game where the Giants play the Waco team and a world series game in which they play the Yankees. One is an exhibition and the other is a battle for blood. The finest riders and ropers and bulldoggers in existence go to Pendleton to contest for the cash to be obtained in big money prizes and the honor to be gained in winning a world championship. They risk their arms and legs and necks two or three times a day and think no more of it than they do of strapping on their spurs.

They are not there for show. It is strictly business. For instance, while we were sitting in the stand all dressed up like a jeweler's window Ray Bell was cut in the arena riding No Name in a costume the upper part of which consisted of a tennis shirt, soft collar and little bow tie. He did wear chaps—not because cowboys wear chaps in the movies but because they really are an aid in riding a bucker. They call that horse No Name because even in that outspoken country nobody can find a name which really does him justice. Language is inadequate. When they turn him loose his actions remind you strongly of a cross between an automobile going over a pile of logs at seventy miles an hour and a tiger stung by a wasp.

That matter of appearance is something which impressed us strongly. If you put some of those buckaroos in the movies the fans would walk out on you, bitterly denouncing you as a faker. They don't look or dress or act in the least like Bill Hart or Tom Mix. We saw Slim Caskey slide from his saddle, crawl under a running horse and come back to the saddle on the other side while dressed in a soft white shirt, long white trousers and rubber soled sneakers. And as we remember he threw a steer while attired in the same costume. The movies should get out an injunction.

And there was the Squaw Race. When we read the conditions—Indian ponies to be ridden by full blooded Indians—we had visions of blankets and beads. What we saw was some well groomed ponies ridden by black haired, sunburned girls in satin knickers and silk stockings. And they had satin blouses and caps with visors. There was the perfect movie lady jockey costume.

Do not, however, get the idea that there were not plenty of blankets and beads. When the great parade, in which Gov. Ben Olcott rode, swept around the track the Indians wore their native costumes and some of them were gorgeous beyond all description. One 200-pound matron, who is said to have seen over 100 winters and summers come and go, had not only a saddle blanket of wonderful bead work, but also had attached to her beaded wrap $30,000 worth of elks' teeth. That is 600 teeth at the present rate of exchange. Some of the bucks wore beads and some wore feathers, while some contented themselves with paint. That parade alone was worth the trip.

The relay races, milking contests, trick riding and roping and stage coach races, in which Col. Charles Wellington Furlong played a prominent part, all were enough to furnish a complete day's excitement, but the four events which most interested us from the East were the contests for the bucking, bulldogging and roping championships and the wild horse race.

The animals used in these contests are collected from all over the country. A bucker of a steer may distinguish himself somewhere a thousand miles away, but if his fame travels he is purchased and brought to Pendleton. The buckers never are ridden except at the Roundup. The remainder of the year they are turned out to graze and think up new tricks. They are brought into the arena by mounted men with ropes and blindfolded. Once they have been saddled and the rider is up the blind is snatched away. Then the fun begins.

There was one bucker by the name of Lena that sticks in our memory. She was large and lean, with a true Roman nose and an eye which glowed like a railroad safety lamp. She had fixed ideas as to her rights and was a born founder of leagues and societies. No man was going to tell her where to head in at. A couple of them tried it and their friends had time to get a blanket before they came down. Lena was a determined female.

But the champion buckers are supposed to be "No Name" and "Bill McAdoo." We saw Yakima Canutt ride Bill and didn't wonder that he had the reputation of being one of the greatest riders in the world. Yet Canutt only got third prize, the judges placing Howard Tegland and Ray Bell ahead of him. Later we had some conversation with Canutt. Away from the arena we found him to be a dark, handsome fellow, weighing about 185 pounds and standing something over six feet. He was straight as an arrow and looked a good deal like an actor. His clothes were beautifully cut and fitted and his hair slicked straight back from his forehead. He looked as if he had just dressed for a stroll on Fifth avenue. "So this," we said to ourself as we smoothed the orange handkerchief which draped itself upon the breast of our green silk shirt, "is a buckaroo!"

That great woman rider Mabel Strickland appeared in the roping contest and though she was merely giving an exhibition we thought she roped better than a lot of the men. Ronna Card, Vera McGinnis and Lorena Trickey were other women riders.

The bulldogging, where a man leaps from the back of a running horse to headlock and throw a galloping steer, is a pastime enjoyed only by the spectators and such bulldoggers as have no especial regard for their skeleton framework. A little thing like getting hooked in the eye or ear or stepped on by more beef than there is in the average butcher shop is all in the day's work.

After you watch them for a while you can realise what toughness and gameness these men must inherit. And then you remember those early pioneers who trekked westward over what come to be called the Oregon trail, fighting Indians, battling with nature and marking their road by the graves they left on either side.

Pendleton hadn't lost this spirit in 1868 when it had the argument as to the proper place for the county seat with Umatilla. A simple solution was found. First Pendleton built a court house and then at the point of Colt .45s moved not only the county records but also the county officers over from the rival town.

And Pendleton hasn't lost that spirit now. On Roundup days the blood of those pioneers generally is spilled in greater or less quantities, but their descendants also inherit the gameness, toughness and tenacity which in every conceivable hardship opened up an empire to civilisation. That is what makes the West a great country. As for the Roundup, unless one wrote books as Furlong and Hollins did there is no way to describe it. The thing is to see it. Go West, young man, go West!

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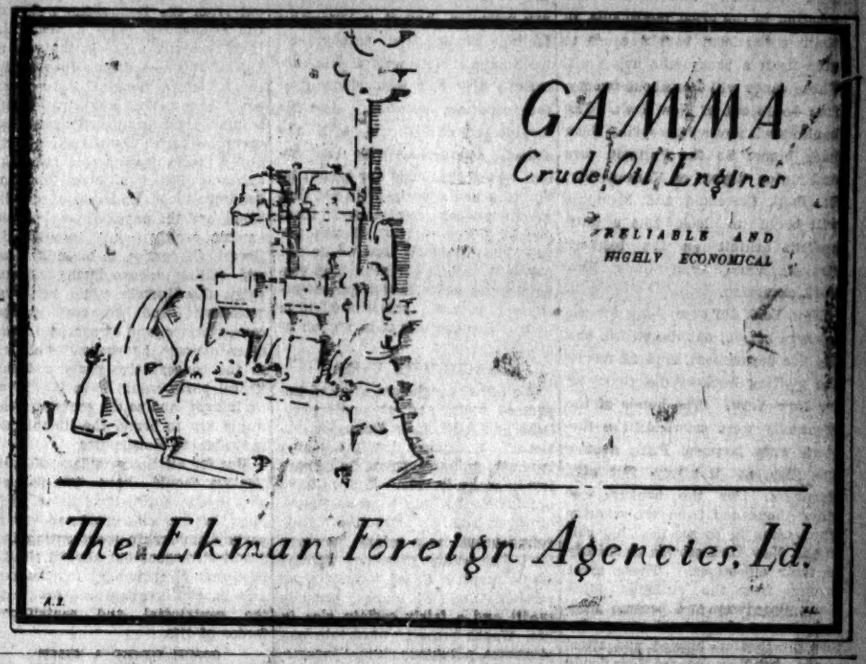

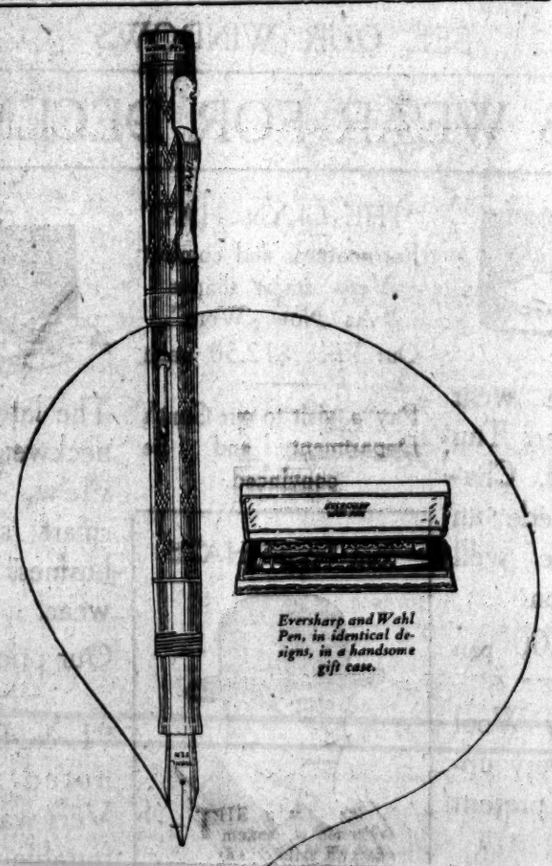

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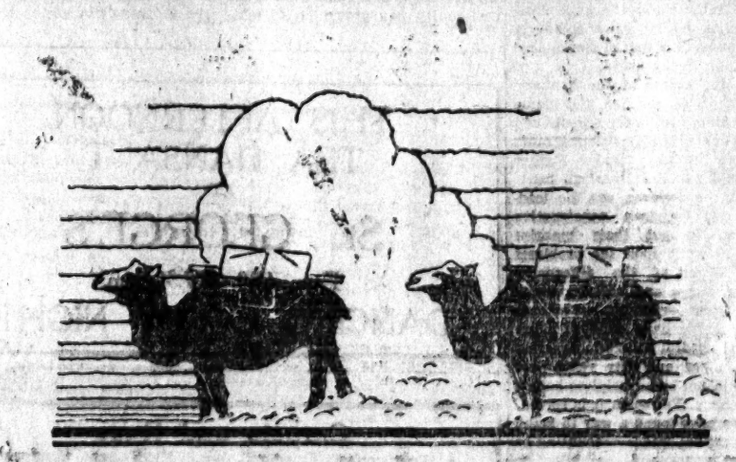

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Roy Chapman Andrews

2 Kung Hsien Hutung
PEKING
November 19th, 1922

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

American Banks Are Now Liberals

BY WILLIAM A. WHITE

Twelve thousand American bankers freckling their tonsils looking at the tall buildings in New York the other day while the American Bankers' Association was meeting in the great metropolis, in their enthusiasm bought canes to give them a prosperous urban air. These canes will last about twenty-four hours out of New York. The bankers will never dare spring them back home. So the Pullman cars and union depots of Kansas City, St. Paul, Cleveland and Memphis will begin to look like a faith healer's exhibit as the bankers straggle home from their New York excursion.

New York did everything for the bankers but get out the militia and the fire department. And in return the visiting bankers did their bit for New York. The hotels of the great city were crowded; the theaters were jammed. Fifth avenue was filled as it rarely fills with strangers. For the bankers met other thousands from the country who came in to see the big ball games. New York crowds go quickly to their objectives. These great throngs from the outlands idled along Broadway and became sluggish masses of men and women before the theaters opened, and afterwards when they poured their floods of humanity upon the pavements. Through these window-shopping mobs New Yorkers tried vainly to hurry. But the inertia of the mass was too much for the New Yorker, and he slowed down. Also he was taking his last long look at legs—chiefly mamma's legs. For excepting when one looks upon a lady who is wearing out last year's dress, one sees few legs in New York today. Instead of legs we see about everything else that we shouldn't. For the long, loose, languid, clinging gowns that the women wear may seem more modest than the short, sharp, snappy, legative skirts that we have become used to; but the seeming is a delusion. "Woman's chief asset," says a sage, "is man's imagination." And these new dresses are designed to increase woman's assets so that she will have to declare a stock dividend.

HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT

The meeting of the Bankers' Association was a most interesting show itself, and highly significant. For it displayed a temper and a tendency that indicate a turning of the tide in American political life. The speeches, the resolutions, the governing spirit of the occasion, all indicated a distinct trend toward liberalism.

And it is significant. Last year the bankers were hard-boiled. At their meeting they cheered the isolationists in national life; the bankers were going to clean up organized labor and there was a real swashbuckling lingo sentiment manifest in their attitude toward Europe and toward domestic affairs. Last year they were bear cats. This year the bankers are tame cats. They are coming to their milk.

But at that they afford the perfect audience for our most reactionary orators. One speaker declared that America produced no common labor because our public schools are out of sympathy with any sort of hard work. They do not make the man with the pick and shovel, and so, declared the orator, we must import labor—men and women who will do the hard, rough work of the world; and who, of course, will form a caste of labor quite apart from American life—economic serfs who will accept a lower standard of living than the American standard, who will have lower social aspirations than the American aspiration, and who will be content to toil and moil in the dirt and grime, living on the crumbs from the rich man's table.

This feeling that our American schools are leading American children into clerkships and professions and away from the hard, dirty jobs of the world is fairly general in the circles from which the members of the American Bankers' Association are recruited. And it is true—this feeling that our free schools are making men and women who are socially free and who will not go into economic serfdom. And the trouble is probably not with the schools, but rather with the system which condemns our casual labor to a bad system. It is not that we do not pay our casual labor enough per hour, nor enough per day. The trouble is that we do not pay him enough per year. The casual laborer has a casual job—sometimes it is good, sometimes it is bad, and sometimes it is no job at all.

MACHINERY USES

We have thought out a lot of important social and economic problems and have made "many inventions." Machinery does everything but talk, and sometimes its owners try to make it vote. But we have not invented a way to make wages, however high, as attractive to our young people as a salary, however low! The salary presumes regular employment, a stated income, a dependable scale of living, possible credit and a fairly certain rise in life. Wages presume uncertain employment, a dubious annual income, a shifting scale of living, and only an accidental rise in life. That does not mean that all clerks always have jobs and always get on in the world and that all wage earners are always afflicted with uncertainties of work. But it is incontestable that as a class clerks get on in the world and as a class, common, casual labor, whose hourly pay is more than that of clerks does not get on in the world.

And the orator at the bankers' meeting should not put the blame on the American public schools and ask for more European immigrants to fill up the labor market. Rather he should ask the American bankers who, he declares, are the leaders of our American constructive thinking, to put their massive brains to work upon the problems that arise out of the differences between wages and salary; social differences superficially, but at base economic. We have done so many wise and needful things in America in a hundred and fifty years that we should not stand helpless before this problem. Yet when it is solved, when we have found a way to make a good annual wage—amounting to a decent salary and the ability to enjoy a decent living—the American schools will not be said to be "out of sympathy" with the ideals of hard, rough work.

THIRD PARTY TALK

Among other things discussed at the bankers' meeting was a third party—what Frank Munsey, who led the discussion, called a "liberal conservative" party. Now, the whole trouble with the party similarity in America—a similarity which makes partisanship a ghastly joke—is that both parties, the Democrats and the Republicans, like to feel that they are liberal conservatives. And neither is. Both are nothing. The liberal forces and the conservative forces divide the elections only to break across party lines in legislatures and congresses after election into more or less liberal and conservative "blocs." The liberal conservative party of Mr. Munsey's dream would not be a whit different from the Republican party or the Democratic party. What the country really needs in the way of a third party—and once upon a time the American Bankers' Association could have called such a party into being—is a frankly intelligent conservative party. Given such a party under the leadership of a man like Governor Miller of New York, or Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama, and the opposing party would become frankly and intelligently liberal. Of course, in making faces and calling names during a campaign the liberals would yell "reactionary" and "bourbon" at the conservatives, and of course all the moss-covered bourbons would go to the conservative party and the liberal party would have its "lunatic fringe," and so the conservatives would try to brand the liberals as radicals and Bolshevists.

But for all the persiflage of politics we should have two parties with ideals that really differed, with aims that are wide apart and with a party membership representing the deeply divergent but always vitally necessary elements to human growth, conservatism and progress, the centripetal and centrifugal forces of life.

ONCE UPON A TIME

Once upon a time the Bankers' Association could have done this thing—could have furnished the core of a courageous and intelligent conservative party—but not now. The banker is not the figure in our community life that he once was. He has not grown smaller. But the community has grown up to him. Once the banker's side whiskers, his iron gray team, his shiny, two-seated buggy, his big house among the evergreens, his Sunday plug hat and his gold-headed cane set him above and apart from his fellows.

The town dismied beneath him. He walked in rare and radiant atmosphere of power and glory. He dictated his town's politics because he owned the editor's mortgage, hired the lawyer by the year and paid more to support the preacher than ten strong men. But the rise of the folks in thirty years has been phenomonal. There is not the difference between a Ford car and a Rolls-Royce that once existed between the man who rode in his carriage and the man who had to walk. The car salesman often makes as much as the banker; the editor has paid off his mortgage and has as much money as the banker. The lawyer has a number of clients that pay better than the banker. So the lawyer has gone to the legislature and passed a lot of regulatory laws controlling the banker and taking away his power. So the banker has come down from his high horse. He has cut off his sideburns because people giggled at them, and he is now just one of the folks—a hard-working man with a job that he has to take to bed with him. But he is no longer the town boss.

He went down to Wall street and talked to the big fellows. But he got no more thrill out of it than the man in the baseball crowds did when some hero of the Yanks and Giants rubbed elbows with the countryman in a hotel lobby. The only really persistent plutocrat we have left in America is the banker's wife—Mamma. It was a great week for "Mamma" down in New York. The New York bankers' wives all entertained "Mamma" and "Mamma," having read the society columns of the papers for years, knew that many of these bankers' wives were not in real society, not in the inner circle, and "Mamma," who is the vortex of the inner circle at home, showed the New Yorkers by a certain manner that "Mamma" can assume, when she feels like it, that she knew that her hostess was not necessarily "so much" because she lived in New York. It was a great day for "Mamma," and for once she was glad that she joined the Colonial Dames. While "Father" was out sunburning the roof of his mouth "Mamma" was indoors at a tea or reception or something given by the ladies' reception committee and "Mamma" was putting on a certain air which always knocks 'em stiff. And so in New York they knew that while "Father" came up from the ranks and pulls off his shoes when the company leaves, they know also that "Mamma" is a lady!

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Shanghai Getting To Be Real Moving Picture Center

BY PHILIP KERBY

There has been a lot written regarding the possibility of developing the motion picture industry in China. There are several companies who have stated that they are just about to go into production on a large scale and the public has waited expectantly and charitably to view the result.

Mr. Z. L. Loo, president of the China Film Productions Ltd., invited me to see a "preview" recently of a program of pictures which had been taken during the past six months, in China. I went with all sympathy, like the Pharisee who "went to scoff," but I "remained to praise."

The program consisted of three separate films. The first film to be shown was a comedy in which all the actors were Chinese. It was the story of "Fantoon," the country bumpkin who comes to the great city to seek his fame and fortune. His adventures, mishaps and disappointments, culminating in finding his true love were well depicted. The Chinese actor who plays the part of Fantoon must weigh in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, and his expansive smile is mirth provoking in the extreme. When in one scene Fantoon tries to ride on a wheelbarrow to balance a pig on the other side, and the coolie who is pushing it falls down in a faint and dies, ostensibly from overwork, Fantoon looks at him in disgust for a moment and then burns a few pieces of shoe money to carry the coolie's soul to his ancestors. The film is filled with amusing incidents of Chinese life and should make a real success both in China and America.

Following the comedy I watched for the first time the recently completed picture of the Municipal life of Nanking. During the last two years I learned that great rivalry had been developed between various cities in the interior of China, but Nanking was the first to realise the possibilities offered by the cinema as a means for exploitation. According to Mr. Loo, other cities which are particularly proud of some branch of municipal government will shortly have films taken to educate the people in the manner of governing large municipalities.

Nanking's police and fire department were the featured portions of the film. The excellent work of the sanitary squads in abbatoirs, markets, city hospitals, and the mosquito "annihilation" brigade, showed that the most modern methods had been adopted as regards sanitation and prevention of disease.

Other views showed the ancient Ming tombs outside the city walls and the "Beggars Grottoes" which were constructed by Emperor Yung-lo as a refuge for alms-seekers. The story runs that once a year the Emperor betook himself to the grottoes and lived a month among the beggars thereby accruing merit to his soul.

I naturally inquired how it was possible to obtain such remarkably fine camera work in China, and in answer to my question Mr. Loo introduced me to Mr. Harry Grogin, a fellow countryman from New York City, who was responsible for the entire undertaking.

Mr. Grogin is a cartoonist of nation-wide fame and was formerly a member of the staff of the New York Evening Mail, where he became associated with Rube Goldberg. It was only natural that after filming "in cartoon" most of the Goldberg "Foolish Questions" and other bits from that famous artist's pen, that he should forsake newspaper work entirely and enter the realm of the cinema. Mr. Grogin has been associated with most of the big motion picture companies in the United States, and has even produced pictures independently.

Speaking of his work in China with the China Film Productions Ltd., Mr. Grogin told many amusing experiences.

"When we were taking the picture a Nanking, we were continually beset with difficulties. Many of the simple country people outside the city thought my machine was an invention of the devil and that it would cast the evil eye upon them. Quite frequently they ran terrified, whenever I appeared, and my interpreter had great difficulty in making them understand my occupation.

"My interpreter was not a man of courage either, when it came to speaking to high officials, dignitaries. He was overawed by their lofty manners and would not translate my instructions fearing he might offend. The officials themselves were only too ready to give me every facility for my work and often spent many weary minutes, waiting until I had my camera arranged.

A curious coincidence occurred when I was making pictures of the Fire Department. The fire engines turned out for inspection and while I was taking views of their work from different locations, a real fire broke out and they were forced to leave precipitately. I followed as quickly as I could and managed to get several good shots of the genuine article. The crowd was excellently handled by the efficient police and little confusion resulted.

Mr. Grogin then told of taking pictures at the new studio erected by the China Film Productions Ltd., at Nantungchow. Several of the films taken there were filmed before a Chinese audience at the local theater. When the Chinese saw the reproductions of familiar surroundings and several of their compatriots they roared with delight.

One night several companies of recently disbanded troops demanded admission to the theater. Mr. Grogin realised that if the soldiers gained admittance they might cause real damage as a result of their zealous appreciation. So he turned the projection machine outside and gave an exhibition, using a high stone wall opposite as a screen. The soldiers left in an orderly manner after the evening's performance was over, and gave a vote of thanks for the kindly actions of "their American brother in arms" since Mr. Grogin served in the American Expeditionary Forces during the war.

Speaking of the future of motion pictures in China, Mr. Loo is confident that in a few years the interest will far supercede that of Japan. I asked him regarding the fact that there were approximately 2,000 motion picture theaters in Japan while in the whole of China there are less than four score. Mr. Loo attributed the reason not to any lack of interest in China, but to the fact that education was not nearly as general in China as in Japan, that electric current was much more difficult to obtain to operate the projection machines, and that protection for theaters was also a matter to be reckoned with.

"I regard the cinema as one of the greatest agents of education in the world," said Mr. Loo. "Before long I believe that the Ministry of Education may incorporate film in some of our educational institutions in order that a wider dissemination of knowledge may result. Moving pictures in schools met with excellent results in America, and I see no reason why in the near future China should not adopt similar methods."

Mr. Loo, although still in his early thirties, is a man of great vision and has travelled widely. He received part of his education in American universities and then continued his studies in Europe. While abroad he became greatly interested in motion pictures. He studied intensely both in New York and Hollywood, Cal., where he passed through the various departments of several moving picture studios and learned the art from every angle.

When I congratulated him on the success attained and asked him why he did not send prints for exploitation in America, he informed me that Mr. Grogin was leaving before the middle of the month for the United States and would take prints with him which would be distributed through one of the nation-wide releasing agencies.

Dr. Carel Says He Can Prolong Life

(China Press Service.)

New York, Nov. 18.—Dr. Alex Carel, of the Rockefeller Institute declared that he had discovered a means of stimulating the white corpuscles and of curing frailities of the tissue activities, which if practicable will undoubtedly be a means of prolonging human and animal life.

Hideyo Noguchi, also a member of the institute in the same report claims to have discovered a serum, which will guarantee immunity from Spotted fever, of which disease there is an annual mortality rate of over 70 percent in the Pacific States. Both discoveries are being studied with interest by the profession.

British Post Offices Closed After 86 Years

After 86 years of exceptionally efficient service the British post offices in China, with the exception of the main office in Hongkong, closed their doors the past week and all British mails will hereafter be received and sent through the Chinese post offices.

The post offices which closed, in addition to the office in Shanghai, included Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow (Kiungchow), Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin and Weihaiwei were all established under extraterritoriality and because China, at the time they were established, and some say even yet, was unable to provide a first class postal service for foreigners in China Great Britain has never possessed any treaty right to maintain postal agencies in China.

When China finally established a postal service Great Britain refused to withdraw the offices because of the British view that the Chinese post offices were not in a position to give British residents here, and especially in the treaty ports, the postal service deemed necessary to effectively carry on business and provide Britishers in China with adequate mail facilities, both to and from England and the British colonies, as well as from treaty port to treaty port. The final withdrawal agreement was reached at the Washington disarmament conference.

The first British mail to China very probably arrived on one of the early days tea clippers, although there is no accurate record of the first British letter arriving here. The first British post office in China was established by Lord Napier when he arrived in Canton in 1834. Mails were handled without postage by that first post office, and the same free postage continued in 1842 when the first post office was opened in Hongkong by Sir Henry Pottinger.

In the early days not only Britishers but every other nationality in China depended for his mail from ocassional ships, chiefly the ships of his own firm, and had to be called for on board the ship. Such service was also free.

In the course of time other nations also established post offices in China until, at the heydey of foreign post offices in China the British had 14, the French 13, the Germans 14, the Japanese 16, the Russians 5 and the Americans the one office in Shanghai, which will also disappear at the end of the year. The post offices existed at 20 ports, Shanghai alone having six foreign post offices.

As a result of the war the German and Russian post offices were closed, and by the commercial treaty arranged between China and Germany the German post offices have never re-opened; and now that all foreign post offices are being withdrawn neither will ever come back.

China has never recognised the legality of the post offices except as a temporary arrangement and after the first crude postal system inaugurated by the Customs, which later evolved into the present Chinese postal system. Russia signed a postal treaty with China in 1858, and in 1898 France signed a postal treaty, and Germany arranged one in 1905. During all the intervening years China was gradually progressing, and in 1876 was ready to join the postal union. In 1878 China was invited to join, but it was not until 1896 that the Imperial Post was created by the Manchus. In 1914 China finally joined the International Postal Convention and since that time has gradually bettered the service until they have an efficient postal system.

METHODISTS OF EAST OBSERVING JUBILEE YEAR

(China Press Correspondence)

Foochow, Nov. 26 (by mail).—The Chinese Methodists of the Foochow Conference in session here have invited the Japanese Methodist Church to send delegates to the celebration to be held here in November, 1923. Dr. Lacy Sites was in the chair when the motion was put and carried.

This is to be Jubilee year in the Methodist church in the Far East. The first Missionaries came to Foochow 75 years ago and from this as a center the missionaries went to other provinces in China, and finally to Japan and Korea. Each of the seven Conferences in China will have special celebrations during the year and the climax will be reached in a monster meeting to be held at Foochow next November. Dr. John Gowdy, President of the Anglo-Chinese College, is chairman of the local committee on the celebration.

The Chinese church voted yesterday to raise $10,000 toward a conference Memorial church to be erected in Foochow. It will be a large student church and Community center.

Bishop L. J. Birney, of Shanghai, who is the Chairman of the conference has gone to Hinghwa. While there he will hold the annual session of the Hinghwa Conference. He expects to return to Shanghai about December 20.

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Today's Church Services

SUNDAY, DEC. 3

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 7; Lessons: Isaiah i, 1-20, Matth. xxiv, 1-28; Dykes in F.; Anthem: "And there shall be signs," Naylor; Hymns 49, 47, 308; Preacher: The Dean. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm 46; Lessons: Isaiah ii Rev. xiv, 13-xv, 4. Anthem. "The great day of the Lord." Martin; Hymns 51, 50, 588 Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Preacher: The Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A 8 p.m. Service for sailors and seamen. Preacher: The Rev. T. W. Hall.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland M.A.; Subject: "The Fatherhood of God"; Te Deum; Anthem "What shall I render" (Brown); Hymns 519, 322, 45. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "Let us keep festival"; Chant 47; Hymns 549, 574, 197. 7 p.m. Holy Communion.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

All Saints' Church.—423 Rue Lafayette (corner Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. A. McNulty, B.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. Thomas Barclay, D.D. 6 p.m. by Rev. J. L. Rowe.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai—Masonic Hall. The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "God the only cause and creator." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road. Room 71.

Society of Friends (Quakers), Shanghai.—A meeting for worship will be held tomorrow at 11 a.m. at No. 6 Jinkee Road, second floor.

Sunday Service League.—Dr. Waldo Stephens will speak for the Sunday Service League 120 Szechuen Road on "Our place in China's program." Sunday 5 p.m.

St. Johns Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English. Preacher: Rev. W. P. Roberts.

The Supreme Court In American History

THE following extremely interesting account of the influence of the highest tribunal in the United States on American history is especially timely since the recent appointment of Mr. Pierce Butler of St. Paul to the Supreme Bench in the face of bitter opposition from the Klu Klux Klan because Mr. Butler happened to be a Catholic. Mr. Butler's appointment gives the Supreme Court the same balance it has traditionally had, including a Catholic and a Jew.

Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell in Current Events writes:

A month or two ago, Senator Robert La Follette made a speech before the American Federation of Labor. In this speech he vigorously denounced recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States which tend to curtail the powers of Congress. But he did much more—he attacked the very right of the court to declare laws unconstitutional. He insisted that nowhere in the Constitution has this power been directly granted, and that it was not the intention of the Fathers of the Constitution to establish "a paramount judiciary." In the Senator's opinion, the power of judicial review—the most important power exercised by the Supreme Court—is a "usurpation."

Such charges have been answered in the past. The United States is a federalism, in which the powers of government are divided between State and Nation, and between the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. This delicate partion of authority has been made by a written Constitution, and it is the inherent function of the judicial power to interpret this Constitution, and to maintain a working relationship between its different parts. In England there is no Supreme Court such as there is in the United States; but in England there is no written Constitution, and there is no division or limitation of powers. Parliament is absolutely supreme. England believes in unrestricted, the United States in restricted, legislative power. In England, therefore there is no place for the "judicial review" of legislation; but in the United States it is essential to the form and theory of our Government.

From the historical standpoint, it is known that the seventeen most important members of the Constitutional Assembly which met in Philadelphia in the Summer of 1787 recognised that the courts should declare laws void when they violated the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Charles Warren, in his work, "The Supreme Court in United States History," brings out much additional evidence to prove that the power of judicial review was universally admitted in the early days of the Republic. Constitutional questions came before circuit courts in 1792 and 1793. The Supreme Court in 1796 sustained the constitutionality of a carriage tax levied by Congress (Hylton v. United States). It is extremely interesting to learn that this was a moot case, in which counsel on both sides was paid by the Government, in order to obtain a decision as to the validity of the tax. In fact, within two years after the Government began, the United States Circuit Courts held State statutes invalid without arousing State hostility.

In the early debates of Congress, representatives both of the North and of the South recognised the power of judicial review. Nowhere in the political literature of the period between 1789 and 1802 is this power challenged. Even those elements which later attacked the Supreme Court, the Anti-Federalists, ordinally recognised that the power of judicial review existed. They called upon the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional the alien and sedition laws and the national bank. When the court did not nullify the alien and sedition laws, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions were drawn up asserting the right of the State to declare laws of Congress unconstitutional. But Mr. Warren points out that even these radical resolutions did not deny that power to the Supreme Court. They merely added the veto of the State to that of the judiciary.

Although Marshall's decision in Marbury v. Madison was bitterly attacked, this was not because of his masterly argument in favor of judicial review, or because this was the first act of Congress to be declared unconstitutional; but because of the assertion that the judiciary could interfere with the Executive to compel the performance of 'Ministerial' duties. In another early decision of the court which was bitterly criticised—McCulloch v. Maryland—its opponents did not attack the power of judicial review, but they did attack the court for its failure to exercise that power and overturn the Bank of the United States.

After 1802 many arguments were made that the power of judicial review had been "usurped" by the court. But Mr. Warren proves that these arguments

(Continued on Page 16)

Michigan: The Fordising Of A Pleasant Peninsula

BY LEONARD LANSON CLINE
(In The Nation)

On the great seal of the State of Michigan, under the woodsy emblems of elk and moose and sunrise over the water, is the legend "Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice." If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you. There is something pastoral, Arcadian, daisy-and-cress about it. It chimes a gentle angelus. It smells of warm milk in the pail, of new hay in the loft. And one can fairly see the Michigander, sturdy and kindly rustic, standing bare-headed at his hospitable threshold, gazing with a smile of pure and simple content at the hills and flashing lakes and meadows brimming with toadflax and browneyed-Susans.

Actually, it is with quite different sentiments that the Michigander looks about him. If he is a farmer he glooms at his fields, wondering why the devil his son, who has gone to Detroit to work in the factory, doesn't write, and where in hell he can get help for the harvest. If he is a salesman he grins with glee at the billboards stuck up in front of pleasant views wherever paved highways lead; and then, driving on, he ponders whether to go to Yellowstone for his vacation or to Atlantic city. If he is a mechanic he never looks about him at all unless he is on his back under the hood of the car.

Some day some convention of salesmen will agree to a much more appropriate coat-of-arms for the new Michigan. It will picture the lean cheeks and the death's-head smile of Henry Ford, in the halo of a spare tire, flanked by chimneys and flivvers on a ground of soot. Underneath, in place of the stately Latin, will be inscribed the more salesmanlike legend: Always in the Lead.

And yet, Michigan is a pleasant peninsular or peninsulas, for there are two of them—the only State in the Union boasting a spare part. It is a land of undulating hills, spendthrift in wild-flowers. Save for desolate stretches of cut-over timber land trees abound. On the east lies Huron, on the west Michigan with its yellow dunes, and on the north Superior—blue waters, cold and beautiful. Inland along the courses of many streams are little lakes and ponds estimated at from five thousand to fifteen thousand in number. The older residents love Michigan for these things, but the new find reinforced concrete more gratifying to their eyes; and the new constitute the State.

Before them, in the latter part of the last century, Michigan stood for nothing. It was at the end of its frontier period, with the first impulse wasted and animation low. In 1820 there were less than nine thousand persons in the State. Timber in the Lower Peninsula, copper and iron in the Upper, started an avalanche of immigration. When the forests soon gave out, those with transportation in their pockets departed, leaving a dozen cretinoid towns huddling around the ruins of their mills, gaping dully at the stumps and naked hills. In 1900 Michigan had a population of 2,420,982, of which more than one-fifth was of alien birth, including large settlements of Poles, Scandinavians, Finns, Germans, Dutch, French, and Italians—in short, a typically American mid-Western State in respect to its foreign-born. The Michiganders were a people without identity, without community of purpose or past, without tradition.

Then Ford.

In twenty years the population swelled to 3,668,412, the increase being almost wholly in the southern cities. Detroit became four times as large as it had been, Lansing four times, Flint eight times. And Michigan is coming to stand for something: mechanics, factory methods, salesmanship, in life as in business, for the two are one.

The Fordising of the States is not yet complete. Toward the north there is a great deal of bitterness, not unmingled with envy, at the growing domination of Detroit. Nevertheless the thrill of new vigor shoots into every flaccid limb of Michigan. Highways poke like scalpels into the moribund towns of the timber district, and leave garages like new thyroids to give alacrity and bustle. As you come south the cities more and more take on an air of newness, of hardness, of thin varnish, faking up what passes for prettiness, lending themselves to the salesman's glib rehearsal of modern improvements. In Detroit at least you find the consummation of the salesman's ideal.

In the residence districts there are block after block of two-and four-family flats, as alike, as cheap, as ephemeral, as quantitatively produced as the Ford to which they owe their presence. Each has its skimping lawn in front, its back-yard with clothes-lines strung from the stoop of the house to the bleak little flivver-sized garage on the alley. Each is shinily decorated, equipped with laundry chutes, toilet extras, French doors, glazed-on ceiling beams in the dining-room, gaudily painted glass chandeliers suspended by brass or nickel chains, and built-in bookcases that serve as repositories for anything but books. These dwellings satisfy Detroiters because their desire is not to find something different, but something just like So-and-So's. And what difference does it make that in the winter a stiff gust may blow the carpets from the floors, or that in summer a drenching rain may loosen the ceiling, or that the prepossessing big brick hearth won't draw, or has been built without any means of removing ashes? In the spring one sells one's house and buys another. These places are built not to be lived in, but to be sold. Good salesmanlike dwellings.

In matters of government modern factory methods have been applied generally. The new Detroit quickly adopted a new charter. It replaced the old 42-man council, with one of nine members. The old council had at least a sense of humor. The new is grim, sacrosanct, with a Sunday-school tidiness in its habits, but not appreciably more honest or more efficient. The Detroit Citizens' League brought in a crew of energetic young men who have been several years now modernising the city departments. In spite of a display of innocent political energy closely modeled after Henry's own, the millennium is still bashful.

A new municipal court has been created, and deals rapidly and severely with such miscreants as the excellently organised police can catch. The juries here are no longer random affairs; the panels are chosen from a select list of the ministers, the leading salesmen, the eminent figures of the community. Detroit is proud of the long sentences given its criminals and the proportion of convictions in the total number of arrests. Yet in spite of so many ways to discourage it, banditry slugs its dozen a day, at noon or at midnight. Banditry is particularly bold in Detroit. Naturally the salesmanship ideals here gleam most splendidly and lure one most temptingly to steal. One must wear silk stockings and drive a big car; one must build one's chimneys as high as Ford's, whether for patented roller-bearings or blackjacks; one must satisfy that craving which originates in the habitforming narcotic of fifty miles an hour.

While the noonday bandits are hunting down paymasters and shooting bank clerks, the dining-rooms in the hotels are serving cheap collections to the rotary clubs, the lion clubs, the exchange clubs, the conventions and confraternities of salesmen that serve Detroit's noblest purposes. The Elks are gathering in their imposing new home for the business men's lunch, gobbled between snappy rehearsals of new tricks to catch prospects. And the workmen in an enormous pit are laying the foundations of the new Masonic temple, to be built at the cost of millions of dollars, probably the most grandiose temple of the hib-and-tucker brotherhood in the world.

No doubt about it, Detroit is coming to be a city sweet to the eye and satisfying to the intelligence of the salesmen and mechanics who inhabit it. Sublimated peddlers, "get-it-across" advertising men, and other hundredpercenters look on their work with a smile of perfect admiration. Proper credit is also due the real-estate agent swaggering in the glory of his new title of realtor, proud of the miles of pleasant woodland he has turned into "subdivisions" with sidewalks and lamp posts but no water, trees, or houses. Salesmanship it is that makes the prospect visualise a "home" in this "development" for so much down and so much a month.

And if one of these boosters is selling you his city, he may ask you, after dinner, whether you like music. "Don't think our city hasn't got anything but factories," he says. "If you're a highbrow you can find lots in your line. We got the best orchestra in the world, with this . . . now . . . Gabrilosky for conductor. We got an art museum owned by the city. We got the most beautiful public library in the world. Say, let's take in a concert!" And with a guffaw and a clump on the back he hauls you off to Orchestra Hall.

Detroit really has a remarkable collection of paintings, old masters as well as new, and ground for an imposing museum is being broken on a site across Woodward Avenue from the Library. Its Orchestra has its own auditorium, one of the most charming in the country. But these things are the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual salesmanship. They are a gesture, like the carnation on mother's day in the buttonhole of the man who has not written home for twelve years. The Art Museum and the bulk of its collections were given to the city. A few thousand dollars are appropriated every year for acquisitions. But in order to get the money it is necessary to argue that pictures increase in value and are most profitable investments. The Orchestra has a deficit every year, and the public is asked to subscribe because as the jazz-adoring salesman tells you it will be a wonderful advertisement for the city. It is a fact that if Gabrilowitsch played the music his patrons beseech him to play, his programs would be choked with postingoodbyes.

As for the Library—the luxurious new building is displayed to visitors—but its staff so far hasn't had much success in selling a taste for books to the natives. Detroit is the worst book market among all our cities of anywhere near its size. Good publishers will not advertise in the local papers because they sell no books. Detroit reads Eddie Guest.

Eddie Guest, the great intellectual product of the new Michigan! No doubt about the sincerity of that acclaim. He is extolled again every week as poet-laureate of the State. His poems are taught in the public schools seriously as literature. He has proved his salesmanship by collecting the leavings of the bonbon bacchanalia of Eugene Field and peddling them. Detroit loves him not only for his sentimentalism but for his success and the way he can turn off four or five stanzas every day of his life. Henry Ford, too, stands as one of the great philosophic forces of the new Michigan. After the disaster of the peace ship this hommedieu got him a new Rosinante in the Dearborn Independent, and tilts weekly at wind-mills, routs flocks of sheep, and otherwise advances the cause of salesmanship. "It's like Bryan's Commoner," sighed a melancholy dissident; "only commoner."

After them come the diplomats: the Ambassador to Japan, who has served as Republican sales manager in Michigan and enjoyed some success; the Secretary of the Navy, a lay figure; the junior Senator, Mr. Newberry, who demonstrated his salesmanship recently in a most convincing way.

There is another prophet in Michigan whom the community has come to regard all the more highly since a sixteen-story building bearing his name was put up. He is a five-and-ten-cent-store magnate, and naturally a violent prohibitionist; Commissioner Hayes named him as national head of the league for spy service in the homes of friends. Not long since the papers printed a little story touching upon this man. Some unfortunate had been arrested for shoplifting in his five-and-ten-cent store. It turned out he had swiped some whiskey glasses. This was eminently good sales-

(Continued on Page 15)

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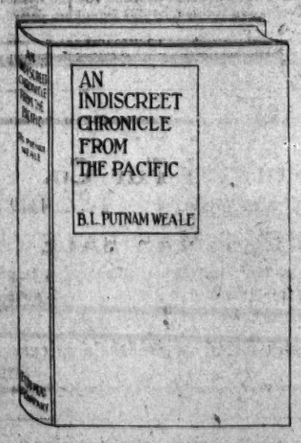

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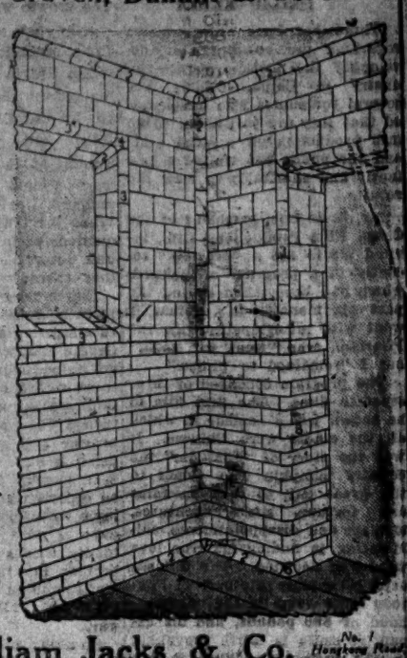

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WELL, WHAT OF THAT?-EVERY THING IS VERY ABILITY!
I BEG PARDON!
ITS SIX OF ONE AND HALF A LOAF OF THE OTHER WHEN YOU SCIENTIFIC!
YOU GIVE ME A PAIN IN THE NECK LIKE CONFLAGRATION!
AW, F.O.B DETROIT!
WHO IS?
DONT FIGHT,- I TAKE IT BACK!
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10-12
TOM McNAMARA

CHIN CHIN

"THE PAGODA OF PIFFLE"

The Spiritual Welfare Association is reported to have concluded their investigation into business offices in Shanghai, with the conclusion that there is at least one first-class housekeeper and wife in every office who is hiding her light under a bushel of terrible stenography.

* * *

And our own investigator reports jazz-babies also!

* * *

Just as surely as every nation seems to favor debt cancellation for every other nation all the nations seem to have the writers cramps when it comes to cancelling.

* * *

PA JONGG SEZ:

"Every once in a great while a married woman admits she doesn't wish she had stayed single."

* * *

Irene Bordoni says that a woman "should put her whole soul into a kiss."

Ambassador Harvey says woman hasn't a soul.

Smack!

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Americans select rocking chairs so that even when they are sitting down they need not sit still."—G. K. Chesterton.

"The Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."—Thomas Macauly.

"The surest way to bring the wrong man and the wrong woman together is by trying to keep them apart."—Helen Rowland.

"Nobody ever says 'God save the mark' in German. It's too late."—James J. Montague.

* * *

A. Dumb Bunny's hunch is that to the flapper soul, the most thrilling music is the sweet, wild call of the motor-horn, and the most seductive perfume is the delicate fragrance—of gasoline.

* * *

DIAGONALS

Now this is the strangest thing since the world began:
You tell me that you are a bad and a violent man;
But I see only
A child, little and lonely,
Crying with fright in a desolate place apart.

While I am known as chaste and reasonably good;
But you are blind to my virtuous womanhood:
Somehow you see,
Dragged out of the depths of me,
The wanton that every woman hides in her heart.

ALINE KILMER.

* * *

It really doesn't matter who forms the Chinese Cabinet because it was proven long ago that no single Cabinet can utterly ruin China.

* * *

The Academy of Chinese Immortals

With this issue of the pagoda of piffle we inaugurate The Academy of Chinese Immortals. Elections to the Academy will not be accorded mere presidents, statesmen, authors, millionaires or the ordinary run that appear in any 'Who's Who', but staunch, upstanding citizens whose very names carve their fame in the Academy's scroll of infamy and fame.

Our first nominee is the first name in the new telephone book: A. Mow, C. 965 Woosung Road. Others awarded rubber-doughnuts and installed in the Academy with the usual formalities are:

Cheap Jack, 1287A Broadway.

Chow, T. T., 389 N. Honan Road.

ET CETERA!

Breathes there a gent with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
Et Cetera!

When he by pen would tribute pay
And finds he's stumpted for what to say,
Or when for after-dinner toast
He rises to salute the host
Forgets; hangs out the S. O. S.
What is it succors his distress?
Et Cetera!

And as you scan this, oh, say, verse,
You'll cogitate, "I've seen no worse,"
Et Cetera!

As Westa elucidates, golf keeps you out in the open, but then the same results may be attained if you don't pay the rent this month.

* * *

Our kid brother, who is supposed to be playing football in college in the States has just sent us a snapshot of himself as a football warrior. We suspicioned he was on the team, but he looks like the team had been on him.

* * *

Yes, Little Sun Flower, despite the assertions of the scientists that they had discovered the biggest bone-head in the world in Manchuria, we think he's still rambling around uncaught in Shanghai.

LARRY.

present, as is quite appropriate in the university of the new Michigan, she seems content to produce more mechanics and salesmen.

The bachelors and masters of arts from Ann Arbor will be other people things they themselves would not use. They will get rich, and build big houses which they will decorate with dried starfish and souvenir gewgaws from summer excursions. They will continue to thrill over the Saturday Evening Post, and believe the sumac a weed, beauty a pinwheel. And whenever they pass the Jim Scott Memorial Fountain they will pause to admire.

This, the most costly, most magnificent, most prominently situated memorial in Michigan is being slowly constructed at the foot of Belle Isle, that beautiful park lying in the middle of the Detroit River, Seventy-five acres is being reclaimed from the stream. There will be a great basin 1,200 feet in length, filled with leaping jets of water. Over it will soar a white shaft, dominating all the waterfront of Detroit, saluting every ship that enters the harbor.

And who was Jim Scott? A man who made some money, and died, bequeathing to Detroit the sum of $500,000 on condition that it be used to erect a monument to his memory. A few voices shrieked in protest, crying that Jim Scott had never done anything people wanted to remember, that he knew perhaps too well the distinction between a straight flush and two pairs, that beside this Jim Scott project camembert would have no odor but a faint fragrance of lilies. But Michigan, the new Michigan, was staggered by the bigness of $500,000. It accepted the bequest.

Jim Scott never bothered about his fellow-men when he was alive. On his deathbed he thought it was time. And he sold himself to them. Around his monument for years and years to come the Sabaoth of Michiganders will shuffle, gawking, and they will ponder here the great lesson of salesmanship.

Michigan: The Fordising Of A Pleasant Peninsula

(Continued from Page 14)

annas. One of them boasted to me that it took him a year once to land a sale. But he cheerfully wallowed in the dirt his prospect was soaked in, and put the deal across. Then he was ready to change his religion, with conscience serene, to that of another.

Sunday afternoons Detroit gets in its car and goes riding. The car whenever possible is not a Ford. That would not be big enough for the salesman. His idea is to sell Fords and ride in a Packard. And on his Sabbath outings he drives fast, taking the same straight, flat roads week after week, the roads everybody else takes. When he gets home he squints at the speedometer to see if he has had a good time; how many miles has he traveled?

The population of Michigan has doubled in the past twenty-five years, but you perceive little difference in the beautiful northern lake districts, the wooded shores of Lake Huron, the solitudes of the dune country along Lake Michigan, with its diving pictures exquisite as the most sensitive Japanese print. It was my pleasure to spend seven summers on Portage Lake, and in that time the only new cottages were put up by visitors from Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, even New York City. Yet the Long Island shores hardly offer more than does Portage Lake. Railroad communications with these northern places are little more developed than they were before the boom. Recently the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company announced the suspension of its summer steamship to historic old Mackinaw Island, at the head of Lake Michigan. I am not sure that the line actually was suspended, but certainly it has not prospered. And yet twenty years ago there was plenty of traffic on these boats, northbound from Detroit. The pleasantness of Michigan is virtually ignored today. But what can one expect? When the salesman goes vacationing he wants a boardwalk, a dance hall, a roller-coaster, and a brass band, something big, loud, and gaudy.

From a high place—from the colossal new General Motors Building, an Acropolis of salesmanship; from one of the towering structures that are beginning to loom up from the ruins of old mansions above the trees of Washington Avenue and Grand Circus Park—one can almost see Ann Arbor, thirty-five miles away. The Blackman of the new Michigan, that jigs in the wind every morning on the top of Henry Ford's chimney, looks about him and sees it. Sometimes he points that way, with an empty gesture.

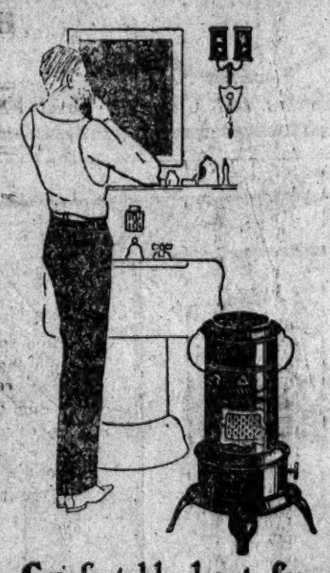
Here Michigan plays its sweetest charms. The little city basks on its hills, under its elms and oaks. The Huron River, most gracious stream, curves past, slipping through a park-like country for miles. There is no Niagara here, nothing to make one gasp, but a delicacy and intimacy and loveliness that one returns to always with a gentle exaltation and thrill of release. Here stands the University of Michigan.

The State has not been ungenerous with its appropriations. The last legislature set aside several millions for the expansion and improvement of an already excellently equipped institution. Some big men are on the faculty. But the liberal minds of Michigan are subject to nightmares. If the Blackman sees what they are up to, they get fired. For the university, controlled largely by the same interests that put Truman Newberry in the Senate, is administered by an elected board of regents who are therefore the jumping jacks of triumphant Republicanism. Salesmanship reigns. Courses in business administration are being built up at the expense of courses in intelligence and feeling. One learns at Ann Arbor to judge one's aspirations by the way they jingle.

Not many years ago the editor of the campus paper prepared a series of stories showing unsanitary conditions in the water supply. These the authorities would not permit him to print. Their argument was, as he reported it, that the stories might scare prospective students away from the university. They might hurt sales.

Only from time to time a few of the young people in this great university bolt their classes in economics and salesmanship and learn greater verities out in the pleasant hills of Michigan. They are scolded in the classroom and sneered at on the campus. They are not invited to Detroit as guests of the alumni club, which brings in football coaches and players to make speeches, and undertakes as its principal object to get good high-school half-backs to matriculate at Ann Arbor. They are not enough to give the University of Michigan any tradition at all of literature or art or idealism, or anything but salesmanship and business ability.

In the past the university won fame by her football team and her College of Dentistry. For the



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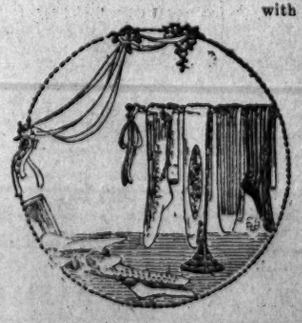

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The Supreme Court In American History

(Continued from Page 14)

did not arise out of vital differences in political theory, but that they were caused by the fact that the court had restrained the economic or political ambitions of those who now opposed it. The Jeffersonian party was pro-French; yet the Supreme Court upheld the strictest conception of neutrality in the war between France and England, and it denied to the French the right of maintaining prize courts on American soil. The Anti-Federalists wanted to confiscate British debts; but the court sustained these debts because of treaty obligations. The Anti-Federalists opposed legislation, such as the National Bank and the alien law, on the ground of policy; but having failed to prevent its enactment, they ran to the court to secure its overthrow on the ground of law. But when the court refused to be a creature of their will, they not only attacked its decisions, but the very right to make them as well.

When the Supreme Court decided against the Northern and Middle States, opposition to it was as bitter as when it decided against the South. When the court sustained the Embargo law of 1808, Massachusetts and Connecticut used exactly the same arguments against its power as had Virginia and Kentucky. By 1824 the court had declared the laws of ten States unconstitutional. In fact, during the whole period before the Civil War, the Federal judiciary limited the power of the States rather than of Congress; the power of the latter body was curtailed only twice.

JURISDICTION OVER STATES

The first important step taken by the Supreme Court was to establish its jurisdiction over the States which, despite the Constitution of 1789, regarded themselves as sovereign and amenable to no courts of law. A shock to this doctrine came when it was ruled that a State, under the Constitution, might be sued. States-rightism, however, was so strong that it succeeded in enacting the Eleventh Amendment, which provided that the Federal courts could not entertain a suit against a State by a citizen of another State—a provision which today prevents many foreign bondholders from collecting interest on defaulted State bonds. Undaunted by this opposition, the court now established its power to declare State laws unconstitutional, in McCulloch v. Maryland, when it ruled that a State tax on the Bank of the United States was void, as an obstruction to the legitimate activities of the Federal Government. In 1821 it held that the Federal judiciary power extended to all cases where a law of the United States was involved, even if a State was a party, and that it had the right to review a decision of the Virginia Supreme Court as to a Congressional lottery. Three years later the Supreme Court ruled that, despite the Eleventh Amendment, it might review acts of State officials and set them aside when contrary to law. Thus the court early established its jurisdiction over all the branches of a State Government whenever they came into conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

In the second place, the Supreme Court actively intervened to protect property rights. Under the old Articles of Confederation, State Legislature passed stay laws postponing the payment of debts, changed the terms of contracts and compelled creditors to accept almost worthless paper money in payment of debt. One of the most important reasons for framing the new Constitution was to prevent these encroachments on vested rights and these violations of the most fundamental rules of morality. Section Section 10 of the first article of the Constitution was framed with a view to checking such actions on the part of State Legislatures. One clause in this section said that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. But what was a contract? Was it an agreement between individuals? Or did it include grants or charters made by the State to individuals? These were questions for the Supreme Court to determine.

One of the first cases involving this clause concerned the "Yazoo Land Claims." In this case the Georgia Legislature had been virtually bribed to give thousands of acres of public land to private companies. A succeeding Legislature nullified these grants on the ground that they had been obtained by fraud. But the Supreme Court held that this Repeal act impaired the obligation of the contract into which the first Legislature had entered. In the famous Dartmouth College case, the court ruled that a charter granted the college by the State of New Hampshire was a contract, the terms of which the State could not change without the consent of the other party. In 1819 it declared that a State could not apply a bankruptcy law to contracts made between individuals before the law was passed. In 18[illegible] it nullified loan certificates issued by Missouri, on the ground that they were "bills of credit" which the State had no right to issue.

These four decisions had a tremendous effect on the commercial development of the nation. A business man now knew that when he invested money a State Legislature could not arbitrarily take it away from him; his capital could remain secure. At the same time, the decisions in the Yazoo and the Dartmouth College cases went too far. They probably were based—although Mr. Warren does not bring it out—on erroneous conceptions of law. Practically, they meant that when a State Legislature, no matter how corrupt it was, gave life to a corporation, a Leviathan had been created which succeeding State Legislatures could not control. In thus ignoring the social interests, these decisions could not endure. And they have been overturned, first, by the action reserving to the State the right to amend a charter after it is granted, and, second, by the gradual development of the doctrine that a State cannot contract away its "police power," or its right to protect the safety, morals, health and general welfare of the community.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS

The third line of development followed by the Supreme Court was in the interpretation of the powers granted by the Constitution to Congress. As early as 1805 John Marshall outlined the doctrine of "implied powers," which he elaborated in 1819 in the great case of McCulloch v. Maryland. This case involved the power of Congress to charter a bank. No such power had been directly given it by the Constitution, but it had been given the right to coin and borrow money and to do anything "necessary and proper" toward these ends. It was contended that a bank was not "necessary." But Marshall swept aside this strict construction of the Constitution, and said, "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional." This was one of the most important decisions ever made by the Supreme Court. The doctrine of "implied powers" has enabled Congress to cope with every national emergency, whether arising in peace or in war. It has enabled it to adapt the activities of Government to the swiftly-changing economic and social conditions of our national life. And until recently, at least, it has made Congress the virtual judge of the means to be employed in the exercise of the powers granted to it. Without this decision the history of the United States would have been very different—the Union would probably be dead.

Another illustration of the manner in which the court interpreted the power of Congress was shown in the commerce clause. It was the contention of some of the States, notably New York, that the power to regulate interstate commerce was concurrent, i.e., could be exercised by both the State and Congress. Proceeding on this theory, New York granted a steamboat monopoly. The Supreme Court, however, declared that this monopoly was illegal, on the ground that Congress alone could regulate interstate commerce—that it was an exclusive power. In a later case, a State tax on imports was overturned because it was a State regulation of commerce. But the court recognized the general taxing power of the State by declaring that such goods could be taxed after they had been taken out of their "original packages." If these decisions had gone the other way, if State commercial monopolies and discriminatory State taxes on imports had been sustained, it is easy to see that the development of commerce and industry on a national scale would have been impossible.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCE

The court has been forced to draw delicate distinctions between what is commerce and what is not. Commerce, it has said, includes navigation, traffic in goods, sales, the negotiation of sales, the transportation of goods and passengers, and instrumentalities of commerce, such as trains and telegraphs; it even includes the transmission of ideas. All these activities Congress may regulate. But commerce does not include manufacture, agriculture, or certain business, such as insurance. Under the power to regulate commerce, Congress has passed anti-trust laws, established the Interstate Commerce Commission and regulated railroad wages and rates. But this power is subject to the searching scrutiny of the Supreme Court. It is the final authority which determines whether such regulations are reasonable; in its hands the very existence of most corporations rests, because it is the court which decides whether or not a corporation is a "trust" in the eyes of the law.

Although the Supreme Court has sustained laws prohibiting the transportation of bad articles of commerce, such as lottery tickets and impure food, it has never sustained the power of Congress to prohibit any article it wishes from commerce. Apparently the court draws a distinction between articles inherently bad and articles which are good in themselves. Thus articles manufactured in factories where child labor is employed are nevertheless "good" articles of commerce, the transportation of which Congress cannot prohibit.

The commerce clause consists only of a dozen words. Yet its real meaning cannot be found there, or in the debates of Congress, or in Presidential messages. It can be found only in thousands of pages of reports of the Supreme Court, which has applied its magic words to enterprise valued at millions of dollars and employing thousands of men.

For some thirty-five years (1801-1835) John Marshall presided over the Supreme Court. A conservative by nature, he developed the twin doctrines of National Supremacy and of Individualism, both of which frowned upon government by popular majority. But during the greater part of Marshall's tenure Congress and the Presidency were controlled by the Jeffersonians, who decried the concentration of power at Washington as a step toward monarchy, and who elevated the rights of life and society above those of property.

Despite the great services of Marshall to the nation, it was well that he was succeeded at this time by Roger Brooke Taney. Belying the Whig fears that he would undo all of Marshall's achievements, Taney maintained the principle of Federal supremacy. Thus he extended the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in admiralty cases, and he upheld the plenary power of the Federal Government over public lands and its exclusive authority over foreign relations. The greatest service of Taney to the nation, however, was that he laid the foundation for the doctrine of State "police power," which justifies the invasion of private rights when the interests of society demand it. Under Taney's leadership, the American judiciary infused a human element into our legal system. Taney himself insisted that the power of the State to carry out the general welfare of its inhabitants should be as unlimited as was the power of Congress to exercise the authority granted it by the Constitution.

RULING ON SLAVERY

The Supreme Court was successful in settling practically all the questions which came before it previous to the Civil War, except the question of slavery. When the court upheld the exclusive power of Congress over the subject of fugitive slavers, the abolitionists attacked it as bitterly as had the slaveowners in years before. The struggle over slavery passed into the judiciary; and North and South vied with each other in securing the appointment of Judges inclined toward their views. There was little basis for the pro-slavery charges against the court, so far as its decisions were concerned, until the Dred Scott case of 1857. Dred Scott was a negro slave taken by his master from the slave State of Missouri into the Northwest Territory, which, under the Missouri Compromise act, made him a free man. He was then taken back to Missouri, where the State Supreme Court held that he now resumed his former status of a slave. The question was referred to the United States Supreme Court, which then made an attempt to settle the whole slavery question. It declared that a negro was not a citizen of the United States. This was all that was necessary to settle the case, for if Scott was not a citizen, he did not have a right to sue in the Supreme Court.

But the court went further and declared that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from the Territories. This decision naturally aroused the intense hostility of the North. If slavery was a sacrosanct form of property which Congress could not control in Territories over which its power had formerly been held virtually supreme, slavery would soon have the whole nation at its mercy. Moreover, this decision ran counter to the theory of the Douglas Democrats, who believed in "squatter sovereignty"—the right of the people to decide the slavery question for themselves. But the court even denied this doctrine. This decision was at once very momentous and very questionable. It is possible that if it had not been made, the Civil War would never have been fought. The only means left of killing slavery was by war. The decision split the Democratic Party in two—one portion following Douglas and the other following the court. It rallied the Northern Republicans to Lincoln, and thus it really resulted in his election to the Presidency. From the standpoint of the court's influence, the Dred Scott decision so weakened it with public opinion that it was to be nearly powerless in controling the arbitrary war measures of Lincoln, or the reconstruction activities of Congress.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

Space does not permit a discussion of the development of the war power by the courts; or the great victory for human liberty won in ex-parte Milligan, where it was ruled that millitary courts could not be established as long as civil courts were open; or the court's refusal to interfere in the reconstruction quarrels of President Johnson and Congress. It is well worth while, however, to observe how the Supreme Court greatly increased its influence through its relation to the Fourteenth Amendment, enacted to protect the negro, at the close of the Civil War. This amendment says that every person born in the United States is a citizen thereof and of the State in which he resides; it provides that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, or pass any law abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

This amendment was forced on the country by the radical Republicans, who believed that, despite the emancipation of the slaves, the South would still maintain the negro in a state of virtual serfdom. In order to place the civil rights of the negro under the protection of Congress, the "privileges and immunities" clause was inserted and Congress was given the right to pass "appropriate legislation" to carry out the amendment. If this original intention had been carried out, the Federal basis of our Government would have been practically overthrown: Congress would have taken to itself the power to control strictly internal affairs hitherto left to the States. But the Supreme Court would not accept this inter-

(Continued on Page 17)

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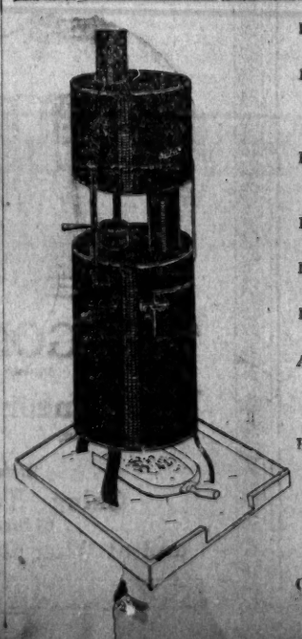

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The Supreme Court In American History

(Continued from Page 16)

pretation. It did not believe that the Federal form of Government should be changed. In the Slaughter House cases, it so construed the Fourteenth Amendment as to leave the power of the States intact. In this case a "carpet bag" Legislature in Louisiana had granted a monopoly to some butchers in New Orleans. This monopoly was attacked chiefly on the ground that it abridged the privileges of United States citizenship, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. But the Supreme Court ruled that there was a difference between privileges of State and privileges of Federal citizenship. The later privileges were very limited—they did not include ordinary civil rights, such as the privilege freely to engage in business, which was a privilege of State citizenship, subject to the control of Louisiana alone.

In a second class of cases, the Civil Rights cases, the court again limited the extent of the Fourteenth Amendment. In the Civil Rights act Congress had punished individuals who barred negroes from hotels, trains, and so forth, and also punished other conspiracies against them. But this act and other similar laws were declared unconstitutional on the ground that the Fourteenth Amendment authorised the intervention of the Federal Government only against acts of the States, and not of the individual. As regards the negro, it was implied, at least, that Congress could punish acts of commission on the part of the State, but not acts of omission. According to this decision, individuals might conspire to kill negroes to their hearts' content, but Congress was powerless to act. Because of these Civil Rights cases, Congress today probably does not have the power to pass an anti-lynching bill, because lynching is always the work of individuals, who can be controlled only by the State Government.

TWO CLAUSES STRUCK OUT

By these two decisions the Supreme Court virtually struck out two clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment—the one prohibiting the abridgment of the privileges of United States citizenship, and the one authorising Congress to pass "appropriate" legislation. Both of these privisions were now useless, because the court itself could already declare acts of States violating the amendment unconstitutional.

But the Supreme Court did not stop merely with restraining the power of Congress under the amendment. After a brief interlude, it utilised the "due process" clause to review acts of State Legislatures which in the Slaughter House case it had refused to scrutinise. The Fourteenth Amendment says that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. What were "due process of law," "liberty," "property"? Who was to decide? Could the State interpret these terms as it pleased? This position was taken by the Court in an early Granger case, where it virtually declared that a state Legislature could fix the rates of a corporation engaged in public business at any point it wished. If these rates were confiscatory, the corporation should go to the polls, not to the court, for relief. But this doctrine was not long retained. A few years later, the court upheld the general right of the State to control corporations, and so forth, under the police power; but it established the right of the court to review these acts to determine whether or not they were reasonable, i. e. whether they were "due process of law" in the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In other decisions, the court expanded the meaning of the word "liberty" so as to include the right freely to engage in business, and "property" as the right to acquire property. In fact, there is not a single act which a State Legislature can now pass which does not affect the "liberty" or "property" of some person, as those terms have been interpreted by the court. The court has a right to review all these acts, to determine whether or not they follow due process of law. But it has been forced to admit that due process of law cannot be defined, except as it arises in each case. Because the term is so vague, and because the rights protected are so vast, the Supreme Court has come to pass on the reasonableness and expediency of the legislation, which have now become the test of the power to enact it. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Supreme Court of the United States is a third Chamber in every State Legislature in the country.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION STAND

Before the Civil War the Supreme Court was attacked primarily because it limited the powers of the State when they interfered with the Federal Government. Since the Civil War, it has been attacked because of its stand against social legislation, the necessity of which has been widely recognised. In 1894 the Supreme Court declared a Federal income tax law unconstitutional, on the ground that it was a direct tax which had to be levied according to population, which defeated the very idea of an income tax. Later it declared a New York ten-hour bakers' law unconstitutional, on the ground that it was a deprivation of liberty without due process. It has declared unconstitutional State and Federal legislation prohibiting the discharge of men on account of union affiliation. It has also nullified a Washington statute prohibiting private employment agencies, and an Arizona law prohibiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes. It has set aside two attempts of Congress to destroy child labor.

But at the same time, the Supreme Court has sustained dozens of equally important laws, most of which have passed unnoticed. It has upheld workingmen's compensation legislation; it has apparently set aside its Lochner doctrine in more recent decisions upholding State wage laws; it has sustained the power of Congress arbitrarily to fix railway wages, a power which may conceivably extend to every interstate industry, it has upheld the New York rent laws, which prohibit a man from turning a tenant out of his house, even after the expiration of a lease.

Stripped of the legal mysticism with which the court is surrounded, its power comes down to this: it lets Congress do pretty nearly what it pleases, as long as its acts bear a reasonable relationship to powers delegated to it by the Constitution. It sustains State legislation when it believes that it is supported by a preponderate and thoughtful public opinion. But it will set aside State legislation which it believes is the work of a special interest or of an ephemeral majority, whenever such legislation affects private property rights. Legislation unconstitutional at one time may readily be declared constitutional at another, on account of changed conditions. The Supreme Court may be mistaken in its interpretation of public opinion. If so, it must later change its position. This is why the legal doctrine of stare decisis can never be applied in constitutional law.

Samuel Gompers and Robert La Follette should find comfort in the fact that they have not been alone in attacking the Supreme Court. As early as 1802 Congress abolished the June and December terms of the Supreme Court, so that a decision on the constitutionality of the Repeal act would be postponed. If early attempts at impeachment, such as the trial of Judge Chase, had proved successful, Judges would have been regularly impeached merely for declaring a law unconstitutional. In 1808 it was proposed that Judges of the Supreme Court be removed on the joint address of both houses of Congress. In 1824, 1827, 1829 and 1868 it was also suggested in Congress that a unanimous or two-thirds vote of the court be required before it could declare a law unconstitutional. A limited term for Federal Judges was also suggested. Thomas Jefferson believed that each Judge should give an individual opinion in every case, that Congress should formally approve or denounce these opinions, and that the Judge should be impeached if he refuse to accede to Congress's wish. After the decision in Cohens v. Virginia, Spencer Roane advocated that repeal if the 25th section of the Judiciary act, from which the court derived its power to review State decisions. Another suggested that the President should have the power to remove Judges at the address of two-thirds of the State Legislatures. Between 1850 and 1873 there was not a single year, except during the Civil War, when some legislation was not introduced into Congress to curtail the powers of the Supreme Court. After the Civil War, Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Trumbull introduced bills to deprive the court of the right to review reconstruction acts; and a law was actually passed which deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction in the McCardle case.

Despite these repeated attacks the Supreme Court has maintained its power of judicial review unimpaired. Errors have been made in its exercise. But time has removed them, when time could never have removed the damage which the absence of this power would have caused. It is a power the exercise of which before the Civil War preserved the Federal Government against the jealous localism of the States, and which, after the Civil War, preserved the States from destruction at the hands of an impatient Congress. It is a power which has held the mighty flow of State and Federal energies within the channels cut for them by the Constitution. Most significant of all, the influence of the Supreme Court has been a moral influence. Its dictates have been obeyed because our people are a legalistic people, and because the court has seldom allowed partisanship to mar its logic. As Senator Cass eloquently declared in the Senate in 1855, "it is an impressive spectacle, almost a sublime one, to see nine men, all of them of mature age, and some of them in the extremity of human life, sitting here in the Supreme Court, establishing great principles, essential to private and to public prosperity, and to the duration of the Government, whose influence is felt through the whole union, and whose decrees are implicitly obeyed. It is the triumph of moral force. It is not the influence of the sword. * * *"

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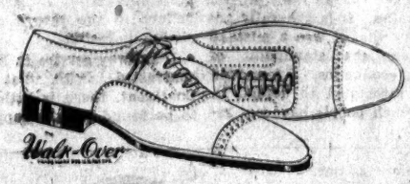

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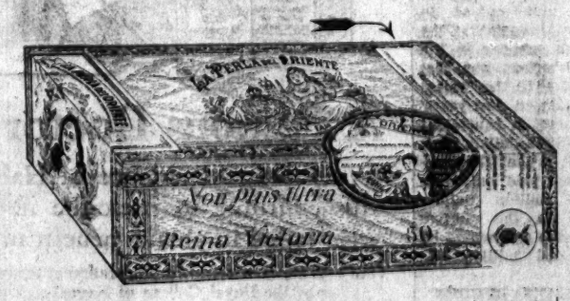

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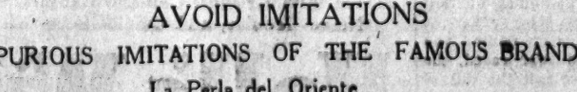

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-:- Cox On Europe -:-

BY JAMES M. COX

(Democratic Candidate for President in 1920.)

The actual distance we travelled by motor on the Continent was 4,600 miles. We made it a point to talk with representatives of governments, the leaders of opposition parties, bankers, economists and journalists. We saw the peasant in his fields, shopkeepers in villages and the cures in remote sections. We gained as best we could the conflicting viewpoints of the victors and the vanquished and left the continental situation feeling that time would be necessary for a true perspective to take form and shape.

In the equation, France plays an important part. She suffered more than any other nation. During the last days of the war it was a common expression that France was bled white. She lost 1,000,000 dead, one out of every forty of her population.

On the trip from the Havre to and beyond Rouen the country was astir in connection with some provincial festival. People from the villages and the farms were in their Sunday dress. It was observed that four-fifths of the adult women wore crepe. We passed through a mere hamlet where a monument to the heroic dead of that immediate vicinity had just been unveiled. There were engraved on it sixty names. This gave us the first intimate realisation of the tremendous losses sustained.

SAW FEW CRIPPLES

You do not see many cripples anywhere in Europe. I asked Col. Hamilton Gault of the famous Princess Pat Regiment, who was visiting in London, how he accounted for this. He said he had thought about it many times but could not figure it out. Many men have lost an eye. The explanation doubtless is that the injured arm or leg yields to approved medical science while the eye is so delicate that the average wound is irreparable. At our hotel in Paris there were twelve men with one eyeball removed.

Two things are uppermost in the French mind—the repair of devastated provinces and protection against invasion. When the reparation question, which overshadows everything else now, is settled and the nations of the earth are assembled in an enterprise against war France will disarm. She asked at the peace table the right to occupy the east bank of the Rhine as a matter of protection. She accepted instead of it the assurance of her two chief allies, the United States and Great Britain, that they would join in measures of protection. The English Parliament kept the faith, the American Senate did not.

The peasants are the security of France. They are sober-thinking, industrious and frugal. The lures of the industrial centers do not take them from the soil in such relative numbers as in America. Their viewpoint at the beginning of the summer in the matter of reparations was that after the war of 1870 they raised one billion dollars in two years' time. That amount is equivalent to about eight billion dollars now. They ask why it is that Germany in four years has paid only one and one half billion dollars which, reduced to the relative values of fifty years ago, would be only two hundred million approximately.

FRANCE'S HEAVY BURDEN

Obviously they proceed from a false premise. The Franco-Prussian War lasted but a short time, and it left no disastrous effect on the economic structure of the world. The condition of France at that time was quite different from that of Germany now. At the same time, they remind you that since the war ended, the people of France met the call of the Government and exchanged ten billions of dollars in cash for their national bonds of an equal amount.

The success of this enterprise, which was quite astonishing, by the way, to bankers, was due in some measure to the statement of the Government that the bonds would be redeemed with money received from Germany. This recent debt, added to the cost of the war, creates a burden under which the country is staggering.

If reparations come to naught, and the economic collapse of Germany would mean that very thing, then France would face one of the darkest hours of her history. When public opinion assumed the form of bitter revenge, the wish was more or less prevalent that Germany be crushed. The sobering reflection has come.

The mass thought in France now is that the preservation of Germany is essential to France. The world-wide psychology of 1918 and 1919 was different from what it is now. There is some feeling that the present Administration in France measures the existing public opinion by what it was four years ago.

A very eminent Frenchman said that we must not judge the press nor the opinion of France by the press and the opinion in Paris The point of his argument was that the ruling sentiment in France is more liberal toward the question of reparations than the Government believes it to be.

There is some impatience manifested toward France in European centers, and it seems to have spread to America. It grows out of two things—first the belief that the present attitude of France toward reparations is too unbending, and second, that too much of the proceeds of the ten-billion-dollar-bond sale was not used for the express purpose of repairing devastated territory. It should in all fairness be stated that the reparation terms did not represent the amount that was in the French mind at the time of the Peace Conference. The responsibility for this is not upon France, nor upon America either, for that matter. But that will be dealt with later.

FRENCH TAXES LIGHTER

With respect to the alleged misuse of moneys derived from the recent sale of bonds, the truth is that many millions of dollars were expended for pensions. It is also true that taxation is not being imposed in France as in the other Allied countries in support of existing burdens.

The item of pensions does not belong in reparations. It was a violation of the fourteen points on which the armistice agreement rested. This is the strangest point that has been made against the treaty. The charge of broken faith remains. It is generally admitted now that it was a mistake both from the standpoint of ethics and economics. I found no one who attempted to defend it.

The French people have not responded to taxation with the same spirit which animates the English. One of these days the ledger must be balanced in revenues and disbursements. This will make a stormy path for the Administration that recognises what must be done and then courageously applies itself to the task of doing.

Students outside of France believe that Caillaux will come back. The average native laughs at the idea. If I were making a prediction, it would be that if more stressful times come and the existing regime is turned out Albert Thomas will be a leader in the reforming of policies. He is a man under fifty, a profound student of economic questions, and into his tremendous industry is mixed the element of a constructive vision.

They are already thinking much about him in the provinces. He was Minister of Munitions during the war. His popularity with labor enabled him to bring production to a high peak. I saw him at Geneva, where he is in charge of the labor branch of the League of Nations. It is doubtful whether any one in the world knows more about industrial and labor conditions than he does. In politics he is a Socialist, but he requested at the outset that we differentiate as between the Socialism of France and Germany and that of America.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS

Thomas is a strong advocate of so-called social legislation. I was interested in getting his reaction on the quesaion of Federal ownership of the railroads. He said that this project had ben carried out with varying policies in the different countries. In France the aim had been to provide better transportation facilities and to give to provinces like Britany a commercial contact which might not be possible under private control, for the reason that individual branches might not be profitable. Germany had imposed high rates and turned the net profits into the treasury in order to reduce direct taxation. Switzerland had taken a middle of the road course and was balancing the considerations of service and cost to the public.

One could not resist the impression that M. Thomas does not believe in the theory of nationalising industry.

If railway servire in England is contrasted with that on the Continent, there is little comfort to be found for the supporters of the system of Federal ownership. England, by the way, is adopting heroic measures with her railroad companies. The Government laid down a plain mandate that there should be a consolidation of the railroad lines into fewer systems. Economic waste, unjustifiable rates and other besetting evils entered into the consideration. Conditions were imposed, in fact specifications carried.

Obviously, what the English are trying to do is to avoid Government ownership. They believe that continued intolerable conditions with respect to transportation would lead to governmental operation. There might be a hint in this for America; certainly we can afford to pay attention to the new departure.

Lenine Praises Red Army In First Speech

Moscow, Nov. 21.—In the throne room of the Czars in the Kremlin of Moscow on a platform before a sound box which hides the throne of the Romanoffs, Nicolai Lenine, Premier of Russia, yesterday made his first public appearance since his retirement to the country eight months ago because of sickness.

"Comrades," said Lenine, "I greet you, but our first greeting must be to the Red army which has just regained for us an outlet on the Pacific by taking Vladivostok. This is, I hope, the termination of all of Russia's warfare. It has thrown to the sea the last of the White Guards.

"Don't praise the army too much," Lenine continued. "But don't be too overconfident. We were greatly helped in the Far East by our diplomacy. You know that the United States and Japan signed an agreement to help Kolchak. It was due to our diplomacy that that agreement had no effect and that even Japan, with all her forces, was forced to withdraw and give up her undertaking.

PRAISES DIPLOMACY

"I hope that our diplomacy will do as well regarding the Near Eastern question coming up at Lausanne. I hope that even if Russia does not participate we shall be able to make a stand there and to show the masses where the cause of the trouble lies and who is responsible.

"Now we must turn to home affairs. We have reached a high level. Among the countries Russia is the poorest and least cultured, her industries are the least developed and her intensity of labor is the worst. This is very unpleasant, but we are not afraid to mention it openly, and that is why it is so easy to concentrate on curing it. I claim that we are doing more to better conditions than any other country in the world and we will reach a high level with such swiftness as no country can imagine."

NEW CIVIL CODE

He explained that a new civil code was necessary and said that what was legal now might be illegal under a new economic policy.

With a "sincerity which must not be doubted," he attacked Russia's present bureaucracy. He drew only a laugh when he related that after four years of cutting the Government's staff of employes a census showed that there had been an increase of 12,000.

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CREST HOTEL
TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
AT 10 P.M.
MISS JUANITA ANTIDO
The Jazz Queen of the Orient
Winner of various gold medals in many competitions. Well known in Europe, America, Singapore, India, Java, Australia and on the Pacific Coast.
Latest creation of modern dances
MISS CONCHITA
The sensational shimmy girl. The girl who, while shimmying, shakes your heart
The follower of the latest and most up-to-date methods of dancing
The girl you will never forget.
Songs, modern dances, and vaudeville
Tel. West 937

The name Agfa stands for
Superior PHOTOGRAPHIC-GOODS of German Manufacture.
Agfa Dry-Plates for all purposes
Agfa Roll-Films
Agfa Film-Packs
Agfa Developers
Agfa Tested Chemicals
Agfa Flash-Light
For Sale at the Prominent Dealers.
Agfa Berlin S. O. 36. (Berlin Aniline Co., Ltd)
Agents for China;
CARLOWITZ & CO.

A Famous Doctor says:
"After long experience of Hall's Wine I still continue to prescribe it, and have never failed to obtain benefit in all cases."
Hall's Wine is a scientific preparation—the prescription of a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, and it has been steadily growing in popular favour for over a quarter of a century—the period it has been before the public. Each day brings new evidence—every post adds to the countless letters on our files in praise of Hall's Wine.
Doctors recommend Hall's Wine for building up the system against Climatic Dangers, Exhaustion, Nerve Trouble, and the ill-effects of Overwork.
Hall's Wine
THE SUPREME TONIC RESTORATIVE
Striking testimony from Doctors:—
Exhaustion: "In cases of mental and physical exhaustion, I know of nothing better than Hall's Wine."
Nerves: "I have found Hall's Wine particularly efficacious in general weakness."
Overwork: "Please send me six bottles of Hall's Wine to my private residence. I have been 'overdoing' it and find Hall's Wine an excellent tonic."
Hall's Wine is obtainable from all first-class Chemists, Wine Merchants, and Wing On Co., Ltd. and Sincere Co., Ltd.
Sole Proprietors: STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD., BOW, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Distributing Agents:
The British Medical Imports Co., Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Economy—Cleanliness—Comfort.
By using Anthracite Coal.
Mr. Charles F. Hauss
Far Eastern Representative of
The National Radiator Company, Ltd.
Hull, Yorkshire, England.
The American Radiator Co., New York.
Recommends the use of
HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL
For use in all patterns of their
IDEAL
Steam and Hot Water Heating Boilers.
Fu Chung Corporation
Tel. C. 1371 4 Avenue Edward VII

The Trocadero
14 Astor Road. Tel. N. 1664
Noted for the unvarying excellence of its Steaks, Chops, Mixed Grill, Sea Food, Poultry, etc.

Special Tiffins and Dinners served at short notice for large or small parties in elegantly furnished private rooms on first floor
Cuisine is all that can be desired
Direct foreign supervision
"Ah-ha!
I perceive that you dine at the Trocadero"
J. A. RAYNES, Manager

VICTORIA THEATRE
THE BEST AND MOST EXCITING SERIAL EVER PRESENTED
COMMENCING AT THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, AND MATINEE ON SUNDAY, AT 3 P.M.
"BRIDE 13"
SHOWING THE FIRST TWO EPISODES

Pennsylvania Tyres
32 X 3½ Fabric S. S.—26 Tls. each
32 X 3½ Cord S. S.—35 Tls. each
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co., Inc.
Tyre Department.
Phone West 1234.

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3 1922

WANT-ADS.—
Something to sell? Something to buy? use the best medium of intercommunication between buyer and seller, a—
China Press Want—Ad.

Business and Official Notices

Consulado Geral de Portugal em Shanghae Tribunal

ANUNCIO

Por este Tribunal Consular e Juizo dos orfaos, correm editos de 60 dias a contar da data da segunda publicacao deste anuncio citando os herdeiros, credores e mair interes sados para virem assistir, querendo, no inventario que foi comecado da herança aberta por obito de Augusto Caciano Danenberg, morador que foi nesta cidade, de que e inventariante e cabeca de casal Regaldina Filomena Danenberg e deduzirem os seus direitos no mesmo praso, sem prejuizo do processo.

Tribunal Consular de Portugal em Shanghai, 29 de Novembro de 1922.

Alfredo Casanova,
Consul Geral.
54203 D 3

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

DECEMBER DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor)

Friday,	December	1
Saturday,	,,	2
Monday,	,,	4
Tuesday,	,,	5
Wednesday,	,,	6

DEPOSITS WILL BE IN RESPECT OF THE LOAN OF 1923, THE TERMS OF WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED AFTER THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of George A. Heyburn, Deceased. Cause No. 1987 Estate No. 422

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 26, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. CHAPMAN,
Clerk of the United States Court for China 11, Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China.
November 26, 1922.
54013

"Aux Quatre Saisons"

A Dressmaking Saloon is opened at No. 573P Nanking Road (opposite American Drug Co.). Great variety of hats. Orders are taken and executed at the latest style. 'Phone shop C. 7214.
54242 D 3

Notice of Removal

Dr. G. F. Bume begs to announce herewith that he has moved his consulting rooms to 15 Jinkee Road. (New Chungtoo Building). Changes of consulting hours and telephone number as follows: Consulting hours 12-1, 3-6. Telephone No. Central 5534.
54241, D.6

S. S. "Margaret Dollar"

From New York and San Francisco

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "Margaret Dollar" will be held at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf, on Friday, December 8th, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine Surveyors will be in atendance.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
54262 D 6

Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH

AN EXHIBITION OF
WOOD BLOCK COLOUR PRINTS
and a few
WATER COLOUR SKETCHES
of
KOREA, PEKING AND JAPAN
by
Miss Elizabeth Keith
will be held under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society at their Rooms, 5 Museum Road, on Monday and Tuesday, December 4th and 5th from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Open to the public.
A. D. BLACKBURN,
54218 D 5 Hon. Secretary.

Sinza Lodge
134 Sinza Road.

First class Residential Country Hotel.

Under Foreign Supervision.

Ventilated and well furnished Rooms. Sanitary Bathrooms attached. Hydrants for hot and cold water supplied.

The above hotel also supply Motor Cars for Boarders at special rates.

For further particulars, apply to the Office. 53268 D 9

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Chang-hai

SEMAPHORE—TIME BALL

The public is informed that, from Monday, December 11th, the Municipal Semaphore Offices will be transferred to the 1st floor No. 2, French Bund, heretofore occupied by the Standard Life Assurance Co., just opposite the Time-Ball Tower.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
54261 D.6

NOTICE

Just landed and on sale: Milch Cows, Trotting Horses, Dogs, (sporting and fancy). Also Canned Fruits, Jams, Honey, Currents, Raisins, Sultanas, Butter and Cheese. Velour Hats best Australian make at half local prices.

The Kalgan Dairy Farm,
Telephone N. 710.
J. NOBLE, consignee.
54243 D 8

S.S. President Jackson from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. PRESIDENT JACKSON will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Tuesday, December 5th, at 9:30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,
Agents.
54249 D 5

Announcement

Elliott Hazzard, formerly of Hazzard, Erskine & Blagden, New York, and lately general manager of Murphy & Dana, begs to announce that he has opened offices at 123-A Szechuen Road for the general practice of Architecture.
54247 D 6

To Let in Modern Fire-Proof Building.

6,154 square feet available ground floor new Navy Y. M. C. A. building, corner Hongkong and Szechuen Roads, suitable for banks, display rooms, shops, offices, etc. For particulars apply W. W. Lockwood, Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road.
54223 J 2

Martinazzi Vermouth

The subtle charm of Martinazzi Vermouth makes it most sought after by discriminating people as a basis for cocktails.

Denis, Mounie & Co.'s

"Gold Leaf" Brandy
is well recommended by the Medical Profession.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
73, 73a, Szechuen Road
Tel. C. 2021

FOR GROWING CHILDREN

THE "ALLENBURY'S" MILK COCOA is a beverage of inestimable value to delicate and growing children. Let them have a cup before retiring to rest, when it is found to promote refreshing sleep.

Made in a minute-add boiling water only.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD.
Shanghai.

New Bank Note Issue

BY THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, SHANGHAI.

This is to announce that on December 1st, 1922 we will issue our own Bank Notes with denominations of One Dollar, Five Dollars and Ten Dollars.

Our right of note issue was conferred upon us by the Imperial Board of Finance and Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in the Thirty-third year of KWAN-HSU (1907). It was extended by the National Currency Bureau on January 6th, 1921 and approved by the Ministry of Finance.

Against this note issue, there is created and set aside a special Note Reserve Fund, entirely distinct from the general funds of our Banking Department.

The Notes are payable in cash at par upon presentation at our Bank.

The National Commercial Bank, Ld.
No. 14 Peking Road.
Shanghai. 54040 D 10

S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" from Portland

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at Chang-Kah-Pang Wharf, on Monday, December 4th, 1922, at 2:30 p.m., when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
54160 D 3

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Further Issue of Tls. 300,000 7 per cent Debentures at the price of Tls. 107.00 per cent.

The Directors will be prepared to receive applications on and after 1st December, 1922, for Tls. 300,000 debentures redeemable at par after 10 years on six months' notice) and on or before December 31st, 1952 (being part of an authorised issue of Tls. 4,000,000 bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable half-yearly on June 30th and December 31st of each year at the price of Tls. 107.00 per Tls. 100.00 debenture.

Copies of the Prospectus with full particulars and forms of application may be obtained at the Company's Head Office, No. 69 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

By Order of the Directors,
W. R. WALTER,
Secretary.
Shanghai, November 29th, 1922.
T. F. 87

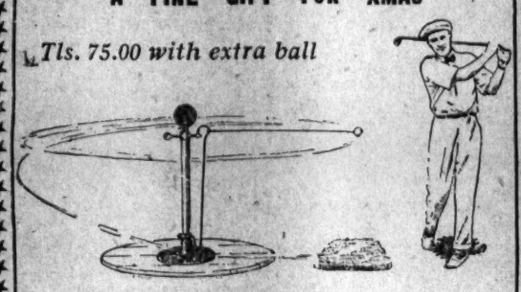
POH YUEN TSAR
Proprietor; Mr. Seaouke Yue

Dealers in All Kinds of Chinese Antique Curios, Pictures, Jades, Porcelains, Potteries, and Furnitures, etc.

J. 966 Avenue Edward VII.
Phone C. 4595.
54052 J 27

FOR "BETTER GOLF"
A FINE GIFT FOR XMAS

Tls. 75.00 with extra ball



The "CRAIG GOLFMETER" improves your golf and enables you to practice and keep in trim in all weathers. It requires a space of only 11 feet by 16 feet and can be set up indoors or outside. It is suitable for wood or iron clubs and works equally well for right or left hand players. An excellent practice machine for Lady Golfers. A full 18 hole game can be played on it and matches held.

Call for demonstration or write for booklet to
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Sole Agents in China for Craig Golfmeters
42 Nanking Road, Shanghai

POPULAR SAYINGS

M. Switzer said:
"Eternal intelligent effort is the prize of commercial growth and where there is no progression there is bound to be retrogression. Business is something like aeroplaning, to stop is to drop and to drop is generally to BUST."

The I.S.S. says:
To progress and not to BUST subscribe without delay to I.S.S. Premium Bonds. They offer you enormous possibilities.

International Savings Society
7, Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

XMAS REDUCTION SALE
Commencing from 1st to 31st Dec., 1922
AT
ZA CHONG & Co.,
General Store Keepers, Provision Dealers and Wine and Spirit Merchants, Etc., Etc., Etc.
No. R1186-7 Hanbury Road Tel. N. 1239
Opposite Hongkew Market, Shanghai. 54151 D7

To Connoiseuers and Collectors of Curios
FOR SALE

A splendid specimen of Japanese Swordmaker's workmanship. Made by the famous Japanese swordmaker "Masa-Mune" of Sagamine, Kuni, Japan, during the reign of Emperor "Hojou-Shohgun", about 800 years ago. Mounted in silver and gold. In splendid state of preservation. Length 2.37 Shaku, about 2 feet 3 inches. For further particulars and appointment to inspect, apply to Box No. 1255, THE CHINA PRESS. 54029

SPORTING CARTRIDGES

A New Shipment has arrived of the Famous
$9.00 per 100 "PHEASANT BRAND" CARTRIDGES (SMOKELESS) $9.00 per 100
All Sizes, in 12, 16 and 20 bore.
PASEDAG & CO.
26 Canton Road Tel. C. 4262

Business and Official Notices

Removal Notice

We beg to announce that we have removed our offices to the Fifth Floor of the New N.K.K. Building, No. 2 Canton Road.

MULLER & PHIPPS (CHINA), LTD.
54187 D 7

Don't Be A Wallflower

All the latest dances taught quickly and correctly in five lessons. Private lessons, also CLASSES ARRANGED.
Tel. N. 2510.
51712

Towels, Bath Sheets For Sale

Of best qualities in all sizes. Always in stock. Wholesale prices are moderate.

THE TUCK CHONG WEAVING FACTORY.
No. 10C Haining Road.
Shanghai, August 20, 1922.
54061 D 27

Shanghai Golf Club

NOTICE

Members are reminded that the entries for the Ladies' Cup closes on 3rd December. In connection with the sweep on above, the names of ladies should be sent in immediately. 54071 D 3

FURS

Sable coat, Squirrel coat, Ermine Blue fox, Seal, Stone Marten, Red fox, White fox, etc.

We are dealers in all kinds of furs and furmakers. Furthermore, we are giving the least price on the commodities. Come and see to be sure this is the first fur store in Shanghai.

Hung Chong Bros. Fur Co.,
104, Szechuen Road.
54036 D 27

Notice of Removal

Dr. A. B. Oks, M.D.
(Specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases) has removed his office and residence to
3A Peking Road.
Phone C. 1801.
54204 D 7

Marbleite

Sanitary,
Fire-proof.
Noiseless.
Installed over any surface.
Durable as tiles or marble.
Easy to be kept clean.
Cheap as linoleum.

MARBLEITE CO.,
39 Szechuen Road.
53972 D 24

AMERICAN BISHOP COCOA
On sale at lowest price
C. Eddie & Company
A-153 Broadway
'Phone N. 139
T. F. 77 B.

For Fire and Marine Insurance
Telephone Central 5017
China Underwriters' Agency
L. Everett and M. R. Healy
Proprietors
5 Jinkee Road
Agents for
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
53398

For Sale or To Let

The Hykes residence No. 658 Avenue Haig.

Three living rooms, five bed rooms, conservatory, garage, usual servants quarters, etc. Nine and one half mow of grounds.

The house is fully furnished and furniture is available if required. Early occupation.

Address: Deshler Purchasing Agency, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building. T. F. 82

NOTICE

H. D. Rodger and R. S. Haskell, beg to announce that the firm of Rodger and Haskell is dissolved by mutual consent as of December 1, 1922, except for the purpose of winding up existing business.

H. D. Rodger begs to announce that he will continue the general practice of law, with offices as heretofore at No. 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China. (Telephone C. 353 and 354).

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Roland S. Haskell and Mr. Sidney A. Moss announce they have become associated, and will engage in the general practice of law at 2A Kiukiang Road, International Bank Building, Shanghai, China. December 1st, 1922.
T. F. 78

Crest Hotel

Mr. J. A. Foster's interests in the Crest Hotel ceases from this date December 1st, 1922 by purchase. I, the undersigned Frank H. Hyde, am responsible for all outstanding Accounts in the above Hotel and am now sole proprietor.

Frank H. Hyde,
Crest Hotel,
231 Avenue Haig.
Shanghai, December 1st, 1922.
54197 D 5

Municipal Orchestra

TOWN HALL
Symphony Concerts.
Sunday, December 3, at 5 p.m.
Admission $0.50.
Tuesday, December 5, at 9.15 p.m.
Admission $0.50.
Chamber Music and Soloist Concert
Thursday, December 7, at 9.15 p.m.
Admission $1.00.
54229 D 2

Services Contractuels des Messageries Maritimes.

Revised Rates of Passage from date.
(rates including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

A. CLASS STEAMERS, including the 5 luxurious Liners:

"Andre Lebon" 22,000 Tons	"Angkor" 15,000 T.	"Aramis" 24,000 T.	"Paul Lecat" 20,000 T.	"Porthos" 20,000 T.
To LONDON	1st Class £126		IInd Class	£90
To MARSEILLES	1st Class £120		IInd Class	£84
To PORT-SAID	1st Class £116		IInd Class	£82

B. CLASS STEAMERS, including the following comfortable Steamers:

"Amboise" 15,000 T.	"Angers" 15,500 T.	"Azay le Rideau" 15,000 T.	"Amazone" 11,000 T.	"Cordillera" 11,000 T
To LONDON	1st Class £116		IInd Class	£84
To MARSEILLES	1st Class £110		IInd Class	£80
To PORT-SAID	1st Class £103		IInd Class	£76

Rebooking abatement of 25% for return within six months from date of landing and of 15% for return within twelve months.

Railway Tickets issued for PARIS, the principal towns of France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy.

All facilities given at Marseilles for the reforwarding of baggage.

Accommodation reserved in all express trains.

For all particulars apply to the Messageries Maritimes Office.
No. 9 French Bund, Shanghai.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET
S.S. "SIMFEROPOL" 2,695 tons.

Captain A. Steinberg.

Will be dispatched to VLADIVOSTOCK on or about Thursday, December 7th. Cargo capacity 2,500 tons. Passenger accommodation 1st class=10. II-30.

This steamer has large state rooms (steam heating throughout). Smoking room and all conveniences of first class mail steamers. For Freight and Passage apply to the Russian Volunteer Fleet Agency, 14 Kiukiang Road, Phone C. 1468.
54269 D 7

CHRISTMAS SALE
of SILK HOSIERY
in all sizes and colours, the celebrated
"PAGODA" BRANDS
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY
From DECEMBER 4, 1922, at prices that will defy all competition.
Also woollen goods, underwear, etc., as well as ivory goods which will be offered at reduced prices.
China Cotton & Silk Works
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
119a Szechuen Road. Close to Chinese Post Office.
54199

MADAME HÉLÈNE
wishes to announce to her clientele that she is returning from PARIS with a particularly recherche selection of
AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS, HATS, SWEATERS, HANDBAGS, BELTS, SHOE BUCKLES, NECKLACES, BAS DE LUX, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF NOVELTIES THAT WILL APPEAL TO THE FEMININE FANCY.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE
Display at the PALACE HOTEL about December 10th—
See later announcements. 53971

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £5,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 2,000,000

Head Office:
Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 13 *The Bund*

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C. G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Ilollo	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Seremban
Bombay	Klang	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Cawnpore	Lyons	Tientsin
Cebu	Madras (F. M. S.)	Tavoy
Colombo	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Puket	

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Filiale de la Societe General de Belgique).

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	19,962,300

President: JEAN JADOT.
Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCAREST, COLOGNE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, TANTAH, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Affiliated Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, Madrid, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO. — WIENER-BANKVEREIN, Vienna, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, POLAND, RUMANIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGO-SLAVIA, TURKEY, and ASIA MINOR.—ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANKVEREIN in Czecho-Slovakia, A. KOUTOUMDJISKI & CO., Sofia.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. S. RAETMANS,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Chochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
M. P. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	New York
Bangok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	S Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	20,000,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin.
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications.

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914, and October 31, 1915.
Capital Dollars 15,000,000.00

Head Office: Peking.
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centres in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).
Shanghai Branch: 14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SHEN CHU-HSU, Manager.
T. S. WONG Sub-Manager.
T. D. WOO. "
S. T. HUANG, "

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$500,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 2656
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches
Haugchow, Hankow, Peking
Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts 4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. S. TONG, Sub-Manager.
S. J. TSOU, P. P. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
JAPAN	San Francisco
Yokohama	San Pedro
Kobe	Santiago
	Puerto Plata
JAVA	Barahona
Batavia	La Vega
Soerabaya	
	PANAMA
	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,534,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital .. $5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
Reserved Fun ..... $ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all important places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai.

Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 1809
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 1449

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

行業銀東 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C. Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .. $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Indastrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

Capital $2,000,000,00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits .. $120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann. Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinking	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents.

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
CORRESPONDENTS:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

大通銀行

Shanghai Branch:
1 Kiukiang Road
Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T.T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold

JAS. J. ROGERS
E. C. FUNCK
Managers.

行銀業工

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552.
CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road
Capital $1,000,000
Paid-up ..... $ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital.. $ 500,000
Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centers in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Saving Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, Gen. Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBCO"
Tel. C. 7207, Manager's Office,
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,000,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $100,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Bansue Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Rein Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 36[illegible]
C. MARMONT.
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Vessels Due

Apus, *Los Angeles*	Dec. 3
Carnarvonshire, *London*	Dec. 6
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 7
E. of Australia, *Vancouver*	Dec. 11
Fausang, *Tientsin*	Dec. 4
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Dec. 6
Hakozaki Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 3
Hakuai Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 4
Hangsang, *Tsingtao*	Dec. 4
Hsein, *Foochow*	Dec. 3
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Dec. 5
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Dec. 5
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Dec. 5
Hsintung, *Tientsin*	Dec. 4
Iyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Dec. 6
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	Dec. 5
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Dec. 9
Kiangtoo, *Hankow*	Dec. 11
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Dec. 3
Kiangking, *Changking*	Dec. 2
Klangyung, *Hankow*	Dec. 4
Klangshun, *Hankow*	Dec. 5
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Dec. 8
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Dec. 10
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 10
Kwanglee, *Hongkong*	Dec. 2
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 12
Liangchow, *Tsingtao*	Dec. 10
Luenho, *Hankow*	Dec. 9
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Dec. 10
Nigata Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 5
Poyang, *Hankow*	Dec. 9
Pres. *Wilson*	Dec. 8
Sado Maru, *Europe*	Dec. 8
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Dec. 4
Shidzuoka Maru, *Seattle*	Dec. 9
Shengking, *Hankow*	Dec. 3
Sicilia, *Bombay*	Dec. 11
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Dec. 17
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Dec. 4
Schioolen, *Hamburg*	Dec. 4
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 6
Sunning, *Tsingtao*	Dec. 7
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Dec. 6
Tatsuno Maru, *Japan*	Dec. 7
Tatung, *Hankow*	Dec. 8
Tenyo Maru, *S. Francisco*	Dec. 6
Tingsang, *Hongkong*	Dec. 5
Toonan, *Newchwang*	Dec. 3
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Dec. 3
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Dec. 3
West Kader, *Portland*	Dec. 4
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Dec. 4
Woosung, *Hankow*	Dec. 8
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Dec. 11
Yingchow, *Tsingtao*	Dec. 3
Yushun, *Tientsin*	Dec. 5
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Dec. 5

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M.s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Dr. H. Thomas, Messrs. R. Bell, L. C. Hylbert, A. Rose.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin: Lieut. L. Powys Lane: from Chefoo: six teachers and 53 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow and ports: Mr. J. Simmons, Mrs. E. D. Haley, Miss Guest, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Donne and child, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon and child.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Allen, Mr. J. N. Athill, Mr and Mrs. H. Bough, Mrs. H. G. Brandt, Mr. F. S. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dodwell, Ms. A. Bulme, Mrs. M. Hoffman, Mrs. A. and Miss S. Hocking, Messrs. D. McNeill, J. J. Meere, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Nixon, Mr. P. Otley, Msr. M. A. Marquis, Mrs. G. H. Wright, Miss E. and Master R. Wright, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lao, Mr. and Mrs. Hock-hing Lum, Mr. & Mrs. Lan-fong Mui, Messrs. Wong Kan-pui, Leung Lai-sang, Tang Kwan-shan, Yew Fook-lee, Kuen Mew-heung, H. H. Key, M. M. Axelrod, Mr. C. and Mrs. W. Bown, Mr. D. A. Baker (through passengers: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wakeham, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Buckerrough, Mr. and Mrs. F. & Master L. Bevington, Dr. J. W. Noble, Capt. H. A. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Smith, Miss B. Talambiras, Miss M. B. Bailey, Dr. O. L. Raber, Mr. S. Edwards, Mrs. C. K. Edmonds, Mrs. M. S. and Miss M. F. Gallin, Mr. A. J. Gerber, Rev. and Mrs. G. J. Geis, Mr. E. Jones, Miss L. Johnston Messrs. F. H. Nelson, J. H. Neilson, H. R. Pradhan, G. Trolan.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley from Hongkong: Miss D. Campbell, Messrs. P. C. Chambers, Robt. Edgar, E. A. Friend, Mrs. C. Hanley, Mr. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Morrison, Messrs. T. R. Porter, Pedro Pelaz, W. H. Pinckard, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rogers, Masters F. and C. Rogers, Messrs. M. D. Rezaeff, J. C. Ryan, W. M. States, B. M. Stern, Miss B. V. Simon, Mrs. A. C. Young, Mrs. S. Winngarton; through for Seattle: Mr. C. A. De Witt, Miss E. Everett, Miss E. Goldsmith, Messrs. L. H. Herman, A. M. Horder, Miss C. T. Kuhn, Mr. A. G. Kempt; for Yokohama: Mr. C. G. Calegrove.

Launch Services

Tuesday, December 5, 1922
The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru, for Tsingtao and Dairen will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

8, JINKEE ROAD

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Questions
Banks	
H. & S. B.	945
Chartered	£17¼ B.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 470 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H. 213 B.
Yangtsze	H. 23
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 21¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.116 B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 425 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 260
Indo-China Pref.	H. $35½ B.
"Shell"	85/-
Shanghai Tug ord	80 B.
Shai Tug Pref.	Tls. 46 B.
Docking	
Kaiping	Tls. 20½ S.
Oriental Cons	13/-
Reub	5½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.	H. 180 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 96 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 8¾ S.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.30 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 190 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 171 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French L.nd	Tls. 93
Shanghai Land	Tls. 102
E-wo (ord.)	
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 13 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 110 B.
Oriental	Tls. 23
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 9¾
Industrials	Tls. 125 B.
Antler Tiles	Tls. 23
China Sugar	H. 154
Green Island	Tls. 21¼ B.
Langkats	Tls. 18½ B
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 85 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$5 B.
Llewelyn	$42¼
Lane Crawford	Tls. 100 B.
Moutrie	$45 B.
Watson	H. 13¾ B.
Weeks	$12
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 5¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 13 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.85 S.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.80
Chempedak	Tls. 3.80 B.
Chong	Tls. 1.20 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 1.80 S.
Dominion	Tls. 1.45
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 9¾ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 6
Karan	Tls. 5 B.
Kedah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1 S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9¾ B.
Padang	Tls. 5 S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 0.70 B.
Permata	Tls. 1.20 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekees	Tls. 0.40 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.90 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.40 B
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.65 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 S.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.30 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60 S.
Tebong	Tls. 1.20
Ziangbes	Tls. 3¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13½
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 122 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 29 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone.	Tls. 76½ B.
S'hai Waterworks.	Tls. 140 B.

S. Sellers, Ss. Sales, B. Buyers, Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 395

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, December 2, 1922

OFFICIAL

Telephones Tls. 77.50
See Kee Tls. 0.40

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Telephones Tls. 77.00
Tls. 77.50
Tls. 78.00
Tls. 79.00
F. M. C. 8% Debs. 1921
Tls. 110.00
S. M. C. 8% Debs. 1921
Tls. 110.00
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1922
Tls. 106.00
Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 13.50 Dec.
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.00 Cash
Tebongs Tls. 1.15 Cash
Seremban Tls. 0.55 Cash

Money Exchange

Shanghai, December 2, 1922

Mexican Dollars
Market 72.8
Native Interest 09
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 330
Copper Cash 238.500
Bar Silver 32⅜
Bar London rate
Paris on London 64.20
New York on London.. 451¼

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London
Telegraphic Transfer 3s. 1⅛d.
Demand ..... 3s. 1⅝d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer ... 70½
Demand 70¾

OPENING RATES

December 2, 1922
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.) 3/11½
London (Demand) 3/11⅝
London 4 m-s 3/13⅜
India (T.T.) 234½
France (T.T.) 1005
America (T.T.) 70½
Hongkong (T.T.) 75⅛
Japan (T.T.) 69
Batavia (T.T.) 182½
Straits (T.T.) 75

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/1
London 4 m-s Docts ... 3/13⅛
London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/13½
London 6 m-s Docts....
France 4 m-s 1055
America 4 m-s L/c 74
Docs 74½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 71¾ = Tls. 139.37
@ exch. 73 = Mex. $190.92

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 2⅛d. = Tls. 6.27
@ exch. 73 = Mex. $8.59

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 5.61 @ 3s. 2 5/8d. £1
" 1.25 @ 71⅞ Gold $1
" 1 @ 1058 Fr. 11.79
" 1 @ — Marks —
" 1 @ 71⅛ Yen 1.57
" 1 @ 241⅛ Rupees 2.69
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ 15.85 Ital. Lira 17.66

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 71⅛
Demand buying on America 71¾
Demand selling on London 3s. 1½d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 2⅛d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

329.30	331.90
329.10	332.00
329.50	331.60
329.90	331.20
330.30	331.70
329.80	332.00
330.10	331.70
330.30	331.40
329.70	331.60
330.10	331.40
330.50	331.10
330.20	331.30
330.80	331.10
331.10	330.90
331.50	330.60
331.00	330.80
331.40	330.70
331.00	
331.50	closed

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 454,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.03

LIRA EXCHANGE

BANK'S SELLING RATES

It. Lire 14.40 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.72 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 9.90 = 1 Yen
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 93.40 — 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 145.75 — 100 Fr. Francs

Silk Market

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our report was dated Nov. 24.

White Silk.—The market rules very dull.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Grasshopper 1 and 2 Tls. 1,045 av.

Steam Filatures.—A few transactions are reported on last week's basis.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—A further small business has been done in Best grades at about former rates and deliveries.

Cables from Japan reduce the price of Shinshui No. 1 to Yen 2020 with a steady market.

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

December 2, 1922

Spot bar silver was up ¼d. and forward 5-16d. in London yesterday.

The New York price advanced to 6-4⅝ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 452½.

Our official Sterling rate here this morning was raised to 3-1½, the Gold Dollar rate to 70½, the Yen rate dropped to 69, and the other rates changed in proportion.

Notwithstanding the rise in the London price of silver, our market here was less strong than yesterday. At the opening a small business in Sterling was done at 3-2 for December-January delivery and in Gold Dollars at 71⅝. There were, however, buyers at these rates and the market consequently eased off until at one time as low as 3-1 13-16 for December-January Sterling and 71½ for near and forward Gold Dollars was done.

However, at the close the market steadied up again somewhat closing with sellers of Sterling at 3-1⅞ for December-January and of Gold Dollars at 71⅝.

There was a good demand for Sterling for forward delivery.

At the close there were buyers and sellers at 31¾ for delivery after China New York.

There were sellers of Yen at the close at 68⅛ for December-January and buyers at 68.

Banks were quoting 3-2¾ for Sterling bills 73¼ for Gold Dollar bills and 1050 for Franc bills.

China and India bought silver in London yesterday and the market is reported as closing steady.

No advices have as yet been received regarding the New York market.

French Market

(French Wireless)

Paris, Dec. 1.—Exchange:

London	64.22
New York	14.23
Germany	0.175
Belgium	92.50
Spain	218.25
Netherland	553.50
Italy	68.10
Switzerland	266.25
French War Loans:	
3 percent	59.30
4 percent 1918	63.00
5 percent 1915-1916	76.15
5 percent 1920	87.20
6 percent 1920	88.75
Credit National 1919	487.00
Credit National	492.50
Banque ottomane	716.00
Tobacco ottomane	327.00
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	2955
Marseilles, Dec. 1:	
Rice	79.50
Le Havre, Dec. 1:	
Cotton Dec.	482.00
Jan.	449.00
Feb.	445.00
New York, Nov. 30:	
Transfers	4.51621/2
Paris, Nov. 30:	
Sugar	180.00
Le Havre, Dec. 1:	
Coffee Dec.	209.25
Jan.	207.75
Feb.	200.00
London, Dec. 1:	
Rubber crepe	11.75
fume	11.75
para	13.75
Gold	92.5
Silver	33.1/6
Copper	63.13/9
Tin	196.00..
Lead	24.15
Zinc	35.00

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SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

Big Quantities Of Rice Being Brought In From South And From Interior

Quite a large trade continues to be done in Shanghai at present in rice. The importation of the cereal from abroad is going on merrily. No less than 4,000 tons of Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon rice arrived in Shanghai last week, and 5,000 tons this week, this with the large quantity that has been arriving from Japan of the same quality rice makes the total arrivals so far quite prodigious.

The importation of the cereal is confined not only to Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon rice. Honan province has been sending down fair amounts to the Shanghai market. The largest buyer of rice this season has been the Chekiang Province, while Tientsin has been taking fairly good quantities as well. The rice crop in China having been very poor last year supplies are running short in the interior, and foreign rice is coming greatly in demand.

Shanghai had been drawing very largely during the past month-and-a-half on Japan for rice supplies, and cargo which in the ordinary way would have been expected to come from the growing centers in Siam, Indo China and Burma has come from Japan and at prices considerably cheaper than the producing markets could sell. The Shanghai and Chekiang and Tientsin merchants seized the opportunity of buying their requirements in the Japanese market, and no less than 600,000 bags of Saigon, Siam new and Burma rice have been diverted to Shanghai and Tientsin. It is doubtful if these stocks could have become available at prices cheaper than those prevailing in the rice markets of the East but for the financial stringency obtaining in Japan, which compelled the merchants to sacrifice their very large holdings.

With the steady deflection of great part of the Japanese holdings to Shanghai the rice merchants in Japan have now raised their prices, and business consequently has to be done direct with Rangoon, Bangkok and Saigon.

The importation of foreign rice into Shanghai up to the present time since May last is estimated to be about two million bags. Sixty percent of this quantity was directly imported from the producing markets in Siam, Burma and Indo-China, while nearly 40 percent from Japan. The arrivals were heaviest during the period May to August, when at least 60 percent of the two million bags were received in Shanghai. Since then the importation has been somewhat regular. The principal purchasers have been the Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces.

The Honan province is about the biggest producer of rice in China, its average annual yield being about 60 million picul. A great portion of this is consumed in the country itself and the exportable surplus varies between four-and half to six-and-half million piculs. The export of this rice was prohibited this year and it was naturally expected that at the beginning of the crop season at least four-and-a-half million piculs would be exported. The quotation for this rice being too high the consumers have not been inclined to purchase it. Holders of this rice find it difficult to get rid of this quality rice at present prices as foreign imported rice is selling at much cheaper rates. Since the beginning of the season in October up to the present moment some 50,000 to 60,000 bags of Honan rice arrived on the Shanghai market. Owing to the conditions being unfavorable for the import for this quality rice on a large scale importations have been declining during the past fortnight.

Kiangse and Anwei Provinces are also principal rice producing provinces in China. In ordinary times large quantities are exported from Kiukiang and Wuhu. The prices of the cereal in the interior being too high this year arrivals from these places this year are also small.

The importation of foreign rice into Shanghai from May up to the present time is estimated to amount to two million bags. This week Shanghai received 5,000 tons of rice, of which for the first time 2,000 tons came from Formosa. This Formosan rice has gone to Tientsin. It is a superior quality rice and fetches a higher price than Saigon rice. Almost all the imported rice this week has been re-exported. Tientsin and Hangchow have taken the better quality rice whilst Chekiang Province took the rest. Most of these imports this week were from Japan. Japanese prices are still cheaper than Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon to the extent of about seventy cents per picul.

No fresh business in this commodity appears to have been done this week. Some 20,000 bags arrived this week from the Honan Province, and will be consigned to Tientsin. Supplies of Honan rice are getting scarce. Honan rice is quoted at $8.50 per one-and-half piculs, while Saigon No. 3 is rated at $8.10.

Ssocks of foreign rice in Japan have been considerably reduced. It is expected that some big business will be done in rice with the producting centers when the stocks in Japan are taken off the hands of the Japanese.

Foreign rice imported into Japan since November, 1921, totals 3,674,000 piculs valued at yen 29,989,000, out of which 355,000 piculs were re-exported during the period.

The quality of various grades imported, together with the values, are as follows:

Grades	Quantity	Value
Saigon	1,210,000	9,667,000
Rangoon	872,000	5,788,000
Siamese	1,031,000	8,066,000
Californian	510,00	5,950,000
Others	51,000	498,000
Total	3,674,000	29,989,000

ETNA ERUPTING

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 1.—The north-east crater of Mount Etna is in full eruption.

KINGMAN & BROS.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

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Complete Set ..... Mex. $2.00-$2.50-$3.00
Refills $1.25

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Various kinds of British manufacture, Chinese hand drawing on rice paper and Chinese landscapes.

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Latest Fall and Winter Styles.

NOW is the time to select your Fall and Winter suits, overcoats, dinner and evening clothes, from a large assortment of English woolen materials just received.

I also make excellent shirts.

THOM SHING

American Style Tailor.
G-20 Tiendong Road
(Only a few steps from Broadway)

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THE PUBLIC ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO INSIST UPON SEEING SUCH MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION BEFORE GIVING ENTRY.

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ALL OVER THE CITY.

Fine Program Of Music For Week Is Announced

An elaborate program of music has been prepared for next week's concerts at the Town Hall by Maestro Mario Paci, leader of the Shanghai Municipal orchestra. The week will open with a Symphony concert this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, followed by another concert on Tuesday evening at 9:15 o'clock. On Thursday evening, beginning at 9:15 o'clock there will be a Chamber Music and Soloist Concert, and on Friday evening, beginning at 9:15 there will be a tea concert and dance. Admission to the first and second of these concerts will be 50 cents. On Thursday evening tickets will be one dollar, while the Friday night concert will be free.

The program for the concert today and Tuesday night follows:

1.—Overture "Alceste" Gluck
2.—Seventh symphony C major Schubert
(a) Andante-Allegro ma non troppo
(b) Andante con moto
(c) Schezo-Allegro vivace
(d) Finale: Allegro vivace
3.—Suite of Musical Sketches after the Novel Pierre Maurice "An Iceland Fisherman" by Pierre Loh.
(a) On the Iceland Sea"
(b) "The Bridal Procession"
(c) "Love Proposal"
(d) "The Mournful Waiting"
4.—"Life In The Forest" from "Siegfried" Wagner

The program for the Thursday evening concert will be as follows:

Soloists:
Prof. G. Zalsman |Baritone)
Maestro M. Paci (Piano)

1.—String quartet (known as the "Kaiser-Quartet") Haydn
(a) Allegro moderato
(b) Poco Adagio Cantablie (4 Variations)
(c) Menuetto
(d) Finale-Presto
Messrs. A. Foa (1st Violin—W. Wegman (2nd Violin)—B. Gerahgorn (Viola) P. Brunelli (Cello)
2.—(a) Three French Songs:
1. "Invitation au Voyage" Duparc
2. "D'une Prison" R.Hahn
3. "Il pleure dans mon coeur" Debussy
(b) Two German Songs:
1. "Ich bin der Welt abhanden gekoumen" G. Malher
2. "Wohin" Schubert
Soloist: Prof. G. Zalsman
3.—Three Piano Pieces:
(a) "Doctor Gradus ad Parnassum" (from "Children's Corner") Debussy
(b) "La Cathedrade engloutie" (from "Preludes") Debussy
(c) "Nocturne" (from the Left Hand alone. Soloist: Maestro Paci Scriabine
4.—Six English Songs (from Tennyson's Maud) A.Somervell
1. "Birds in the high Hall-garden
2. "Come in to the Garden, Maud.
3. "She came to the village church
4. "A voice by the cedar tree
5. "Go not happy day
6. "O let the solid ground
Soloist: Prof. G. Zalsman
5.—"Venise et Naples" (for Piano) Liszt
(2eme Annee de Pelerinage: Italie)
(a) Gondoliere Venitienne. (b) Tarantelle. (c) Chanson Napolitaine
Soloist: Maestro Paci.

TEXT OF THE SONGS
(Translation)

"Il pleure dans mon coeur.." by Debussy.

"Invitation au Voyage" by Duraro

My child, my sister, think of the happiness of going to the Land of Sun and to live there together! —The skys have there such a charm and beauty that they remind me of your mysterious eyes. There will be nothing but calmness and happiness peace.

"D'une prison" by R. Hahn

The sky is over the roof so blue, so tranquil. A tree over the roof is rocking its foliage. The Church tower against that blue sky softly tinted. A bird on that tree singing its sad melody.

My God, my God, this is life in all its simplicity and peace;

That silent murmur comes from yonder village.

What have you done, you there, weeping incessantly?

Oh say, what have you done, you there, with your young life?)

(In my heart it is weeping as it is raining on the houses. What is languor penetrating my heart?

Oh, the soft noise of the rain on the earth and on the roofs.

For a languishing heart, oh, this song of the rain!

It is weeping without reason in this breaking heart;

What, am I not deceived? No, this sadness has no reason.

This is the worst pain not to know wherefore,

Without love and without hatred, my heart has so much pain.

"Ich bin der Welt abhanden gekommen ...."
by G. Malher.

The world has entirely forgotten my existence.. it has not heard from me for a long time.—I care not what people are thinking I have died already .. for. indeed, I am dead to the world. .. I live alone in my Love and in my Song .. I live alone in my Love and in my Song....

"Wohin" by Schubert.

I heard a brooklet murmur down the valley ....

I know not why I wished to go the same way ....

Is it that the fairys are there singing their songs??

Let them sing .. I follow joyfully the way of the brooklet.

Empire Theatre

81 AVENUE JOFFRE
TONIGHT TONIGHT
At 7 p.m.
THE FAMOUS SERIAL
"Invisible Ray"
Final Episode

At 9.15 Sharp
D. W. GRIFFITH
Presents
"The Girl Who Stayed At Home"
POWERFUL STORY IN SEVEN REELS

MATINEE
Today, at 3.30 p.m.
"NICK CARTER"

Try Greek Prince At Athens Tomorrow

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Dec. 1.—The trial of Prince Andrew of Greece, who was in command of an army corps at the Sangarios operations, will open on Monday.

WANG TO TOKIO

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 29.—Mr. Wang Yung-pao, Minister Designate to Tokio, was received in audience by the President yesterday and it is reported that he will go on to Japan.

Varied Week's Program For Shanghai Women

CLUB CALENDAR

December 4.—Current Events Section of Community Church at home of C. W. Petitt, 56 Scott Road at 8:30 p.m.

December 4.—Social Service Board B. W. A. meeting headquarters at 5:30 o'clock.

December 5.—Class Home Nursing, 417 Rue Lafayette at 10 a.m.

December 5.—American Woman's Club meeting at Carlton Cafe Mrs. G. R. Loehr speaker.

December 5.—Literary Department B. W. A. 5:30 p.m. Mr. Lofting speaks.

December 6.—Entertainment Committee Social Service Dept. American Woman's Club Carlton Cafe 10 a.m.

Union Church Social and Literary Dept.

Illustrated lecture by S. J. Carter.

December 7.—Art Section B. W. A. business meeting at headquarters at 5:30 p.m.

December 8.—Literary Dept. American Woman's Club, Mrs. Beaman speaker at 5 p.m. Royal Asiatic Society Hall.

December 8.—Class in Home Nursing, 417 Rue Lafayette at 10 a.m.

• • •

NEEDLECRAFT SECTION

The Needlecraft Section of the B.W.A. will be At Home to members of the American Woman's Club December 11 at 9 Kiukiang Road. All members wishing to attend are requested to make application to Mrs. L. W. Strawn, 58 Avenue Road.

• • •

BRIDGE TEA

A bridge tea will be given under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee of the Social Department of the American Woman's Club Tuesday afternoon, December 12, from 3:30 to 6 p.m. at the Carlton Cafe.

Tickets are being sold for one dollar each and may be obtained from Mrs. R. Squires, 17 a Nanking Road; Mrs. W. H. Lowe, 669 Rue Ratard; Mrs. Trevor Thomas, 80 Avenue du Roi Albert or Mrs. Giovannini, 3 Park Road.

A special meeting of the Entertainment Committee will be held Wednesday at the Carlton at 10 o'clock. Every member is urged to be present.

• • •

LITERARY DEPT.

Mrs. W. F. Beaman will speak on "The Period of the Three Kingdoms" at the meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club, Friday afternoon, December 8, at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall.

• • •

TUESDAY AT CARLTON

Mrs. G. R. Loehr will read paper on "The Madonna in Art" at the meeting of the American Woman's Club Tuesday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe. Mrs Loehr will illustrate her talk with lantern slides.

Tea will be served at 4 p.m. by members of the Art Department who will act as hostesses. The meeting, which is under the direction of the Art Department of the club, will be called at 5 p.m. Members of the Art Department of the B. W. A. are invited.

U.S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR
Monday, December 4, 1922, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 1917, Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al. Motion to dissolve injunction and dismiss action. Richard T. Evans; Shoop and Chalaire.

Cause No. 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reids Limited, Inc., Motion for return to plaintiff of bond. Fessenden and Holcomb; Rodger and Haskell.

VICTORIA THEATRE

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
December 4th, 5th and 6th
At 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
JESSE L. LASKY
Presents
ETHEL CLAYTON
IN
"YOUNG Mrs. WINTHROP"

She was a pleasure-loving wife and he was a business-loving husband Only their baby held them together.

One night, while they quarreled after a "sporty" party, the child was taken away. Come and see what happened after that!

So True to Life, You'll Think of a Similar Case You know.

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Matinee at 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.
Showing
"THE STORM"
Starring
HOUSE PETERS

To-night at 9.15 p.m. For The Last Time
"THE STORM"
with an all star cast headed by
HOUSE PETERS, VIRGINIA VALLI
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(the great artist of the "Four Horsemen")
"THE STORM"

's a picture for you. You have never seen such a story as this adaption of Langdom McCormick's highly successful play.

It is the humanity, the reality, the crashing, smashing drama of eternal romance—vivified to the highest degree.

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OF FAVORITE PLAYS TO CONCLUDE
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Here they are:

Tonight
"Lawful Larceny"
with
Adele Blood

Monday and Tuesday Nights
"CORNERED"
A detective thriller with much comedy.
With Miss BLOOD and Mr. FRAWLEY

Wednesday Night
"The Cat and The Canary"
The mystery play that made 'em all talk

Thursday Night
"The Only Girl"
The comedy with the beautiful music

GRAND CLOSING BILL
Friday Night
"Smilin' Through"
The favorite play of the Shanghai season.
With Miss BLOOD and Mr. FRAWLEY

Booking at Moutrie's

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE
For Sunday, December 3rd
At 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Presenting
AMERICA'S GREATEST LIVING ACTOR
JOHN BARRYMORE
In
"Dr. JEKYLL and Mr. HYDE"
THE WORLD'S GREATEST ROMANTIC MELODRAMA

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A Thrilling Story of Intense Passion and Supreme Love, Adapted by NAZIMOVA herself.

The amazing story of a man who routed a powerful clique of crooks single handed and in doing so cleared his own name of a blot put there by the pranks of circumstantial evidence.

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

A SCREENVERSION FROM THE FAMOUS CLASSICAL COMEDY BY BEAUMARCHAIS
"THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO"

A charming story of love and lovers, of society sins and sorrows, of hate and jealousy, of the true nobility of heart and mind and of the graceful character of real men and women.

Magnificent Scenes! Beautiful Settings!

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.
ANITA STEWART in
"HER KINGDOM OF DREAMS"
"The Veiled Mystery"
The Final 2 episodes

To-night at 7 and 9.15 p.m.
MISS DU PONT
in
"THE GOLDEN GALLOWS"
A story of a chorus girl

LACK OF RAIN IN SHENSI INJURES WINTER WHEAT

(China Press Correspondence)

Sian, Shensi, Nov. 20.—There has been practically no rain in the Sian plain since September 23 so that the winter wheat crop is likely to be seriously affected. An extended drought during the early summer made the planting conditions unfavorable for millet maize, and cotton in the central and northern sections. An early frost has also spoiled the buckwheat in many places.

Fortunately the autumn crops in the Hanchung area, in South Shensi, are reported exceptionally good. There is a sufficient supply of wheat in the Sian markets for the winter, but the price is going up. In 1920 there was a dearth of grain in the northern part of the province; in 1921 the Hanchung area had a serious famine as a result of floods in the mountains, and 1922 is now filled with omens of future distress, especially north of the Wei river.

In this same district it is reported that more opium than usual has been planted. A Shansi anti-opium society was formed in the spring to back up General Feng in carrying out his aims, but has not been able to revive its work since summer. Gov. Liu issued a proclamation early in the autumn prohibiting planting opium. Different groups of gentry joined to form another opium society but nothing has been heard of it lately.

Funds amounting to $50,000 reserved for the North Shensi irrigation scheme by the Shensi International Famine Relief Commission have begun to be used by the North of the Wei River Irrigation Bureau, with headquarters at Sanyuan. The procedure in the matter was regarded as irregular by several members of the Commission, but there is now hope that a sufficient guarantee can be obtained that the Irrigation Bureau will complete within ten years a work involving at least $600,000 expenditure, and irrigating 50,000 mow of land. In which case it will prove a real benefit to Shensi.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 2, 1922

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

S. & H. Wharf Tls. 185.50
Anglo French Lands Tls. 101.00
Batu Anams Tls. 0.80
Tls. 0.77½
Bukits Tls. 2.00
Butes Tls. 0.50
Chemors Tls. 0.80
Tls. 0.75
Kota Bahroes Tls. 0.95
Repah Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 0.50
Sungalas Tls. 0.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.55
Tls. 0.60
Langkats (Comb. Tls. 18.50
Tls. 18.75 Dec.
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 0.65
Taipings Tls. 0.30

UNOFFICIAL BUSINESS

Ewo Mills (Ord. Tls. 13.25 Dec.
S. & H. Wharf Tls. 185.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 96.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 5.90
Bukits Tls. 2.25
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 8.00

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, December 2, 1922

BUSINESS REPORTED

F. M. C. 1921 8% Debs.
Tls. 110.00
S. M. C. 1921 8% Debs.
Tls. 110.00
S. M. C. 1922 7% Debs.
Tls. 106.00

Rubber Outputs

	Oct.	Nov.
Alma	26,100	
Anglo-Dutch	53,000	27,000
Anglo-Java	106,000	
Ayer Tawah	33,,799	
Batu Anam	23,188	
Bukit Toh Tlong	33,398	
Bute	21,000	
Chempedak	14,200	
Chemor United	30,025	
Cheng	13,900	
Consolidated	58,044	
Dominion	30,220	
Gula Kalumpong	98,000	
Java Consolidated	64,000	
Kapayang	15,260	
Karan	10,595	
Kota Bahroe	29,017	
Kroewoek	52,000	
Langkat	94,204	
New Amherst	10,407	
Padang	—	—
Permata	8,837	
Repah	19,500	
Samagaga	27,550	
Semambu	15,542	
Senawang	26,200	
See Kee	13,122	
Shanghai-Seremban	12,000	
Shanghai Kedah	22,438	
Shanghai Kelantan	20,300	
Shanghai-Malay	29,673	
Shanghai-Pahang	22,515	
Shanghai-Klebang	10,90	
Shanghai-Sumatra	51,925	
Sua Manggis	15,500	
Sungala	—	—
Sungei Duri	32,721	
Taiping	9,050	
Tebong	54,500	
Tenah Merah	41,300	
Ziange	52,200	

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The local share market has been quite active during the past week in "Rubbers" and buying quotations again show a marked improvement.

London market quotations have declined slightly and the following are the last prices quoted to us by cable this week.

	Buyers	Sellers
Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913—British Issue	£75.0.0	£77.0.0
Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913—French Issue	69.0.0	72.10.0
Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., "Bearer"	2.18.9	3.3.9
Gula - Kalumpong Rubber Estates	1.5.3	1.6.6
Indo-China S. N. Co. Defd. Ord.	30.0.0	—
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., "Bearer"	—	4.2.0
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co.,	—	1.10.7½
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. Ltd., "Bearer"	18.10.0	—
British - American Tobacco Co., Ltd., "Bearer"	—	4.9.9

Style Makers Want Waistline Again

(China Press Service)

New York, Nov. 13.—Officials of the associated dress industries who have just arrived from France say that Paris style makers are endeavoring to bring back the vanished waistline.

THIS AFTERNOON
TEA DANSANT
AT
St. GEORGE'S
From 4.30 to 7.30 p.m.
DANCING EVERY NIGHT

BY UNANIMOUS REQUEST
Miss KATHLEEN PARLOW
will give a
SECOND RECITAL
at the
TOWN HALL
On Saturday, 9th Dec. 1922, at 9:15 p.m.
ACCOMPANIST ... ... Mr. THEODORE FLINT
Booking now open at Moutrie's.

AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE

CARL LAEMMLE
presents the
Universal
Super-Jewel
Production

FOOLISH WIVES

Written, Directed by and Featuring
Von Stroheim
A Man You will Love to Hate

Swaggering Swindlers
Serene Highnesses
Counts—Crooks
Snobs—Swells
Princesses—Plebeians
Ardent Adventuresses
Spendthrifts-Gilded Fools
Gamblers—Gentlemen

Foolish Wives-Idle Husbands
The Sinners' Blue Book
The Adventurer's Who's Who
Superb-Authentic-Artistic-Enthralling
The greatest film achievement ever conceived—dramatic—spectacular—lavish—an epitome of human passion—made on a grander scale than ever before attempted—
Mirror of Men's Mendacity-Frivolous Fashionable Folks
How they live—what they do—their pleasures—their palaces—how they waste and spend—where it comes from—who gets it—See this marvelous picture.
A Post Graduate Course in Luxurious Self-Indulgence
"The Sign of the Seven Sweetest Sins"—MONTE CARLO—Pearl of the sun-drenched sapphire sea—Paradise of the Adventuress—Garden of Amours —Cafe de Paris—The Casino—Villa Amorosa—Haven of the Harried—Magnet of Moneyed Millions. It's all here on the screen.

COMMENCING
December 9, at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY

Book Your Seat Early
If you want to see it.

THIS WEEK AT THE
APOLLO
WHERE LAUGHTER REIGNS & JOY IT POURS
Commencing To-morrow
Two Shows Daily.....At 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
PATHE-ORIENT
presents

HAROLD LLOYD
in
5 RIOTOUS REELS OF JOY 5
"GRANDMA'S BOY"
Clean, Human, Invigorating, New, Funny, Distinctive.
A mint of joy!
Each scene a scream.
Each bit a hit!
Each reel a riot.
You'll be wise not to miss seeing
"GRANDMA'S BOY"
5 parts 5 parts
FOREVER A JOY.
Admission:
Night at 9.15 p.m. $2.00 and $1.00
Matinee 70 cts. and $1.20
Booking at Robinson's

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Sunday, December 3, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Sundlo, will leave on Monday, Dec. 4, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, December 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, December 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, December 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Captain Davis, will leave on Sunday morning, December 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N Co.

SWATOW.—The Str. IRENE, Captain Pataurel, will leave on Tuesday morning, December 5. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGLEE, Captain Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning, Dec. 5. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Capt. Murphy, will leave on Tuesday morning, Dec. 5. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Mail Steamer MYLIE will be despatched from Shanghai on Saturday December 9. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on sailing date at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to L. V. LANG, No. 8 French Bund. (Tel. No. Central 3059).

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA DAIREN, JAPAN PORTS AND VICTORIA.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo & Passenger Steamer HAWAII MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the O. S. K. Buoy on December 5, at ——. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, 'Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Tsingtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinwang left Dairen for Swatow on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinwah, from Newchwang, left Chefoo for Swatow on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin yesterday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow is expected to leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung, from Tientsin, left Chefoo yesterday morning and is due in Shanghai late this evening.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Dairen for Newchwang on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan, from Newchwang, left Chefoo on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun will leave Tientsin for Hongkong and Canton on Tuesday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

INDIAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia from Bombay on October 19, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The B.I. s.s. Tanda left Calcutta on Wednesday, November 29, and is due in Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong about December 24.

EUROPEAN LINES

The M.M. s.s. Amboise left Marseilles on Friday, November 24, and is due in Shanghai on January 2.

The P. & O. s.s. Plassy, from London on October 27 with mail, was expected to leave Singapore Monday afternoon and arrives in Shanghai on December 7.

The P. & O. s.s. Nellore left London at 3 p.m. on November 23 and arrives in London about January 4.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia, from London on November 9 with mail, is expected to leave Singapore next Tuesday morning and is due in Shanghai about December 15.

The Glen Line s.s. Carnarvonshire is due to arrive in Shanghai from London about December 9.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenbeg is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and Genoa about December 19.

The Nor. Lloyd s.s. Schlesien, from Hamburg, left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The Nor. Lloyd s.s. Weser left Rotterdam on November 23 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 8.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala left Shanghai yesterday morning and is due in London via Suez on January 14.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French mail of November 10, is due at Saigon at 6 o'clock next Wednesday evening and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on December 15.

AMERICAN LINES

The Adl. O. Line s.s. William Penn left New York for Manila on November 17.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar sailed from the Atlantic Coast for Oriental ports via San Francisco on November 13.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking left San Francisco on Thursday, November 30, and is due in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on December 25.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Vancouver on Thursday, November 30, and is due in Shanghai via Japan ports on December 16.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on December 20.

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar is expected to leave Puget Sound for Oriental ports on December 10.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft which left San Francisco on November 23, was due to sail from Honolulu on Wednesday and arrives in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on December 13.

The Isthmian Steamship Lines s.s. Steel Mariner, from Mobile and Galveston, arrived at Kobe on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about December 15.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson left Seattle on Tuesday, November 28, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on December 15.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Suruga arrived in Philadelphia from Cristobal on November 25.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Wheatland Montana left Dairen for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, from Vancouver on November 23, is due at Yokohama next Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Sunday.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia left Woosung late yesterday evening and is due in Vancouver via Japanese ports on December 18.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson will leave Hongkong next Wednesday and is due to sail from this port on Saturday, December 9. The vessel is scheduled to arrive in San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on December 28.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday afternoon and will sail at 9 o'clock this morning. The line is due in Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on December 18.

Weather Report

Dec. 1.—The China anti-cyclone is extending over our Valley eastward. Very smooth gradient. Regular monsoon along the China coast. Cloudy but rather fine weather at most places in China.

Dec. 2.—Fine and cold weather. Heavy hoar frost, high and steady pressure. NNEly breezes.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Captains—Navigators—Pilots—

Are your charts up-to-date?

We are the authorized agents for the U. S. Hydrographic Office publications.

Charts and Pilot Books with latest changes.

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G. $269.00

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SHANGHAI TO EUROPE

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G.$488.56. Includes first cabin berth to San Francisco, first class rail accommodation across the American Continent and cabin berth on Atlantic Ocean steamer.

G.$565.54. Includes first cabin berth to San Francisco, first class rail accommodation across the American Continent and first class berth on Atlantic Ocean steamer.

Atlantic accommodations held here.

Passengers are met by railway representatives on arrival at San Francisco and rail orders can be exchanged on board steamer for rail accommodations. All necessary details arranged.

Numerous Trans-Continental trains leave San Francisco daily.

For passage and freight apply to Company's office,

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Tel. Cen. 4773-6313*

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING" ..... Jan. 8

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Feb. 11

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... Dec. 26

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Jan. 28

The above steamers connect at Hongkong with the Steamer "GORJISTAN" (Passengers and Freight), in service between Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

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S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Last half February

FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "MARGARET DOLLALLAR" about Dec. 6th

S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" Early January

Calling at Genoa and Marseilles

FOR HONGKONG, MANILA AND SINGAPORE

S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" about January 17th

Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada. For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

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ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.

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G.$620.50 (Equal to about £138) First Class large Empress on Atlantic and Pacific.

G.$568.52 (Equal to about £127) First Class Pacific Empress and Monoclass (16,400 tons reg.) Atlantic Steamer.

G.$402.84 (Equal to about £90) Second Class on Atlantic and Pacific Empress—First Class Railway.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver.		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver.
E. Australia	Dec. 25—Jan. 8		E. Australia	May 7—May 21	
E. Asia	Jan. 27—Feb. 12		E. Asia	May 19—June 4	
E. Canada	Feb. 12—Feb. 26		E. Canada	June 4—June 19	
E. Russia	Feb. 24—Mar. 12		E. Russia	June 16—July 2	
E. Asia	Mar. 24—Apr. 9		E. Australia	July 2—July 16	
E. Canada	Nov. 19—Dec. 4		E. Asia	July 14—July 30	
E. Russia	Apr. 21—May 7				

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers.

TO HONGKONG via MANILA		TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Empress of Asia	Dec 16	Empress of Australia Dec. 11
Empress of Russia	Jan. 13	

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FREIGHT & PASSENGER

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16 Days Shanghai to Seattle

TO SEATTLE, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

	Departure Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Dec. 17	Jan. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Jan. 13	Jan. 19
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 25	Feb. 10
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Feb. 6	Feb. 22

SPECIAL THROUGH RATE

TO EUROPE $620.50

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 17
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Dec. 28
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 9
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Jan. 21

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SHANGHAI TO HONGKONG	M. $ 80.00
SHANGHAI TO MANILA	M. $120.00

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.

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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Dec. 9
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Dec. 30
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Jan. 6
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Jan. 20
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Feb. 3

FOR MANILA, via HONGKONG

S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Dec. 14
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Dec. 20
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Jan. 4
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Jan. 18
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Feb. 1

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U.S.S.B. "WEST IVAN" Dec 31

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

via Japan Ports and Honolulu

Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Dec. 21
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 7
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Jan. 18

Layover privileges allowed at Honolulu on both Eastbound and Westbound vessels.

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Tenyo Maru, direct	Dec 6
Korea Maru, via Manila,	Dec. 20

Through Bills of Lading issued to Principal Overland Points in United States, Canada and Mexico by rail; and to Atlantic Coast ports of United States by connecting steamers, or Panama; also for South America. Regular sailings from Hongkong and Yokohama via Hawaii for West Coast Ports of South America.

SPECIAL THROUGH CONNECTION SHANGHAI TO EUROPE

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First Class throughout G.$620.50.

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Numerous trans-continental trains leave daily for New York and all Eastern points.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE

Tatsuno Maru	Dec. 5	Mito Maru	End of Dec.
*Lisbon Maru	Dec. 5	Tusruga Maru	End of Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	Dec. 5	*Cargo Only	

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

Iyo Maru ..... Dec. 7

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

Durban Maru, end of Dec. or beg. of Jan.
Cargo only.

FOR JAPAN

Awa Maru	Dec. 3	Sado Maru	Dec. 9
Takeshima Maru	Dec. 3	Chikugo Maru	Dec. 10
Omi Maru	Dec. 4	Kamo Maru	Dec. 11
Hakuai Maru	Dec. 6	Yawata Maru	Dec. 13

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

Shidzuoka Maru ..... Dec. 10

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong

Tango Maru ..... Dec. 19

FOR SOUTH AMERICA. Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe

For freight, passage and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
3, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.

Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159 and 2729; Freight Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157, Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable arrival at Shanghai	Probable sailing from Shanghai
ANDRE LEBON	10th November	15th December	6th January
AMBOISE	24th November	2nd January	20th January
CORDILLERE	1st December	9th January	3rd February
ANGKOR	15th December	23rd January	17th February
ANGERS	29th December	6th February	3rd March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	12th Jan.	20th February	17th March

Rates of passage money to Marseilles
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

A. Class Steamers	1st Class	£120	B. Class	1st Class	£110
	2nd Class	£ 86	Steamers	2nd Class	£ 80

Through Tickets to LONDON and leading towns of Europe
Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.
LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)
COMMANDANT MAGES expected Shanghai on or about Dec. 9th.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department
Offices: 9 French Bund.
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

NORTH CHINA LINE — SOUTH CHINA LINE

For Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Dec. 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... December

From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... in port
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Dec. 5

For Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... about Dec. 1

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

"Operating United States Government Ships."

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Tel. C. 1464, 1465, 1466,
No. 8 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp
S.S. "SHUNKO MARU" ..... Dec. 12

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" ..... Dec. 14

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Dec. 5

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... Dec. 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Direct To Tientsin.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Dec. 9

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Dec. 12

FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "PARIS MARU" ..... Dec. 24

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office, 2 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 26 Yangtszepoo Road. ....Phone East 208 and 113.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Meteorological Reports

	SICCAWEI			
December 2, 1922.	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 6.43	(120 EGC)		(120 EGC)	
Sun sets today at 16.57	Nov. 30.		Dec. 1.	
(inches	30.39	30.42	30.38	30.42
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs	+0.15	+0.08	+0.02	+0.01
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	+0.03	0.00	−0.01	−0.01
Wind—direction	NE	NE	NE	NE
Wind—miles per hour	13.7	9.3	9.9	11.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	50°2	45°0	40°1	48°5
Humidity %	54	73	87	57
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	4	0	0	9
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—
November 30.			24 hrs. Previous average	
SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT			Variation same period	
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	30.40		+0.14	30.30
Temperature (Min. 39°2)	48°6		+0°6	46°4
(Fahr.) (Max. 57°9)				
Rainfall (inches)	45.40		0.00	44.28

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
J N B	Oct. 15	Ataka	Jap. Gun-boat
I C	Nov. 19	Calabria	Ital Cruiser
Mc.W.	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
B J	Oct. 26	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gunboat
B N B	Nov. 30	Gnat	Br. Gun-boat
McW.		Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	Nov. 23	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
B.N.B. 2	Nov. 6	Woodcock	Br. Gun-boat

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	*KASHGAR	Dec. 23
	PLASSY	Jan. 6
	SARDINIA	Jan. 20
	NELLORE	Feb. 3
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	Dec. 12
	KASHGAR	Dec. 23
Calcutta—via Kobe.	TANDA	Dec. 25
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TORILLA	Dec. 16
	TANDA	Jan. 10
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	AFURA	Jan.
	ST. ALBANS	Jan. 31
	EASTERN	March 3

* P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
Telephones: General: Central 169 Passage: Central 2510 Freight: Central 2069

NEW YORK and BOSTON

S. S. "COKESIT"
LOADING ABOUT DEC. 15, 1922
Via Japan Ports and Panama Canal.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Admiral Oriental Line, Agents.
Corner Nanking and Kiangse Roads. Tel. C. 5971-2—5075.

SERVICE

Courteous employees who take personal interest in passengers, look after their welfare and assist in every way to make travel a pleasure.

EQUIPMENT

All steel train, electric lighted compartment. Library and Drawing Room. Observation Cars, Tourist Sleepers, Dining Cars.

Canadian National Railways

ROUTE

From Vancouver through Fraser River valley, Mount Robson and Jasper Parks, principal cities of Prairies and Eastern Canada.

FEATURES

Speed, Safety, Unexcelled Rocky Mountain Scenery. Snow Capped Highest Peaks. Good roadbed.

THE NEW WAY ACROSS CANADA

VIA

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

(Separate and distinct from The Canadian Pacific)

Rates, booklets and all information

GENERAL TRAFFIC OFFICES
Glen Lines Bldg. Phone C. 6973 Shanghai

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Dec. 5	4 p.m.	Hawaii Maru	Seattle	Dec. 27
Dec. 7	8.30 a.m.	Iyo Maru	Seattle	———
Today	8 a.m.	P. McKinley	Seattle	Dec. 19
Dec. 9	———	P. Wilson	S. Francisco	Dec. 28

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Dec. 5	3 p.m.	Hakozaki M.	London	Jan. 23
Dec. 9	4 p.m.	Ermland	Germany	(parcel only)
Dec. 12	———	Sicilia	via Bombay	
Dec. 23	———	Kashgar	London	Feb. 5

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
V'tok and Siberia	Dec. 4	5 p.m.	via P'kow & H'bin
Chefoo and Tientsin	Dec. 3	8.30 a.m.	Chinkiang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Dec. 5	9 p.m.	Fausang
Weihaiwei & Tientsin	Dec. 5	8.30 a.m.	Chekiang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Dec. 6	9 p.m.	Shuntien
Chefoo and Tientsin	Dec. 4	9 p.m.	Hsinfung
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Dec. 9	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Dec. 3	8.30 a.m.	Kiukiang
Swatow	Dec. 3	8.30 a.m.	Paoting
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 4	8.30 a.m.	Yunnan
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 5	9.30 a.m.	Yingchow
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Dec. 5	7 p.m.	Hangsang
Amoy, Hkong, C'ton	Dec. 7	10.30 a.m.	Suiyang
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 4	3 p.m.	Hakozaki M.
Hongkong & Canton	Dec. 4	9 p.m.	Kwanglee
Swatow	Dec. 4	9 p.m.	Irene
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Dec. 6	10.30 a.m.	Hangchow

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Dec. 4	3.30 a.m.	Omi Maru
Japan ports	Dec. 5	7 p.m.	Hakuai Maru

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DEC. 3, 1922

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
11h. 39m.	8ft. 10in.	11h. 56m.	7ft. 7in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
10	35	10	53

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
4.19 p.m.	5.13 a.m.	6h. 42m.	4h. 56m.	5h. 57m.	5h. 41m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For December 30.28 in.
769.0 mm.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang for Hankow: Mr. De Raymond.

Per C.N. s.s. Paoting for Swatow: Messrs. J. Grasco, Lew Kung-pao.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Miss H. W. B. and Master C. J. Palmer, Mr. John Palmer.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow: Dr. F. P. Gebbart, Misses A. Harrow, H. M. Atwood, Mrs. and Miss Fransworth.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. J. Frost and child, Mr. A. H. Hopkyn Rees.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Nanking: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Black; for Hankow: Mrs. Corfield.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo: Mr. R. M. Reid; for Tientsin: Mr. Hansen, Miss Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong: Messrs. Focken, J. A. Scott, S. S. Braine; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Greenwood, Mrs. Godfrey; for Mr. M. M. Hamilton.

Per P. and O. s.s. Karmala for London: Messrs. G. W. Turner, G. A. Miller, A. E. Worwood, Mrs. Ringsbye, Misses H. and G. Ringsbye, Mrs. P. J. King, Misses G. and T. King, Gull, E. Parker; for Marseilles: Rev. Father F. Cacciapuglia; for Bombay: Messrs. J. Harvery, Hsu Tin Tchung, Miss E. J. Colhoun; for Colombo: Mr. T. Z. Koo; for Singapore: Messrs. R. S. Durston, Yao, Chang, Lee; for Hongkong: Mrs. E. and Miss E. Beck, Messrs. T. A. Fawell, J. Korfs, L. de Leeuw, Dexter, F. G. Ellis, E. F. Biart, Chu, Kao, W. R. Booley, Mr. and Mrs. Champkin and child, Miss Brackvill, Misses Brackvill, M. Brimstin, Mrs. J. E. and Miss F. B. Heywood.

Per I-C. s.s. Kungwo for Kiukiang: Mr. E. S. Little; for Hankow: Mrs. A. Y. Rose, Mrs. Lang and child, Mrs. McFarlane and two infants, Messrs. E. A. Speigler, C. S. MacNeish, A. Lormtfer.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver: Messrs. E. B. Abbitt, C. H. Arnhold, Misses M. A. Bremer, Annie Brown, Mr. S. J. Caballdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haughwout, Mr. P. L. Monkman, Capt. H. V. S. Page, Messrs. W. Troensegaard, A. G. Warner, G. F. Brebber, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dramin, Miss R. M. and Master V. R. Dramin, Dr. C. K. Edmunds, Mr. P. H. F. Hache, Mrs. R. and Miss J. W. Jennings, Mr. C. T. Li, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. and Miss C. R. Lewis, Mr. F. S. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. Palmberg, Miss [illegible] and Master K. G. Palmberg, Miss E. Wilson.

Steamers Departed

Dec. 2—Kiangyu for Hankow
Dec. 2—Kungwo for Hankow
Dec. 2—Luenyi for Hankow
Dec. 2—Tehsing for Hankow
Dec. 2—Suiyang M. for H'kow
Dec. 2-Tungchow for W. C. T'tsin
Dec. 2—Karmala for London
Dec. 2—Sinkiang for H., C'ton
Dec. 2—Supning for Tsingtao
Dec. 2—Kimi M. for C'tao
Dec. 2—Shinping for Tientsin
Dec. 2—Wingsang for Pukow
Dec. 2—Kwongsang for T'tao
Dec. 2—Nikko M. for Japan
Dec. 2—Shunchong for Dairen
Dec. 2—Wakamiya M. for C'tao
Dec. 2—Saikio M. for T. Dairen
Dec. 2—Kiangping for C'tao
Dec. 2—Haiming for Tientsin
Dec. 2—Tottori M. for N. York
Dec. 2—Fokien for N. Customs
Dec. 2—Yekishin M. for T'tao
Dec. 2-Kamiyoshi M. for N. C'tom
Dec. 2—Takosan M. for N. C'toms
Dec. 2—Ryushi M. for Wuhu
Dec. 2—Kaisei M. 9 for Japan
Dec. 2—Benares for Yokohama
Dec. 2—E. of Russia for V'couver
Dec. 2—Yungshin for Ningpo
Dec. 2—H. K'teen for Ningpo

Passengers Departing

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo for Hankow: Mr. K. Kraemer.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley for Seattle: Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Pustan, Mrs. E. Hayburn, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Borman and child, Miss C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Ward, Mr. F. T. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Proctor, Miss Bedell, Messrs. M. H. Harder, Joe Shanahan, F Figner, D. L. Moss, S. C. Lee, Robins, R. Robinson; for Yokohama: Mr. Munici, Mrs. Luettech; for Kobe: Mr. E. C. Linn.

Steamers Arrived

Dec. 2—Yungshin from Ningpo
Dec. 2—H. K'teen from Ningpo
Dec. 2—Harn M. from Japan
Dec. 2—Kifune M. from C'tao
Dec. 2—Toyei M. from Japan
Dec. 2—Liangchow from H'kong
Dec. 2—Awa M. from H'kong
Dec. 2—Kyodo M. from Japan
Dec. 2—E. of Russia from H'kong
Dec. 2—Ngankin from Hankow
Dec. 2—Kianghsin from Hankow
Dec. 2—S'yang M. from H'kow
Dec. 2—Shuntien from Tientsin
Dec. 2—Meitan from Hankow
Dec. 2—Chekiang from T'tsin
Dec. 2—Prts. McKinley from H.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Dec. 3	9.00*	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 5	—	Tacoma	Hawaii M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 5	—	New York via Suez	C of Pekin	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 5	—	New York via Suez	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 6	—	New York via Suez	M. Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Dec. 7	—	Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 9	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 14	—	New York via Suez	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 15	—	New York	Cokesit	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 17	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 20	—	Vancouver	Can. Winner	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 22	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Dec. 23	—	San Frncisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 25	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australi	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 30	—	New York via Suez	C. of Pittsburg	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 31	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 6	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 8	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Jan. 13	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 18	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 20	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 25	—	Seattle	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Jan. 27	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 2	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko M.	Jan. N. Y. K.
Dec. 3	—	N, N'ya, Y'hama	Takeshima M.	Jan. N. Y. K.
Dec. 3	—	Kobe	Awa Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Dec. 4	—	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Dec. 4	—	N'saki, Moji, Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Dec. 6	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	N'saki, N. Y'hama	Chikugo	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STEAITS, ETC.

Dec. 4	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Ouderkerk	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Dec. 4	—	Java, ports	Apus	Am. S. & B.
Dec. 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tatsuno Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 5	—	London, etc.	Hakozaki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	Lisbon Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 6	—	Hamburg, etc.	Alcinous	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Hamburg, etc.	Shunko Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 12	—	Hamburg, etc.	Ermland	Ger. H. A. Line
Dec. 12	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M. M. & Co.
Dec. 15	—	Liverpool	Meriones	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 19	—	Antwerp	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 19	—	Liverpool	Oanfa	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 23	—	London	†Kashgar	Br. M. M. & Co
Dec. 24	—	Antwerp, etc.	Neleus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 25	—	Singapore, etc.	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Dec. 25	—	Calcutta	Tanda	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 26	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 31	—	Singapore, etc.	West Ivan	Am. S. & B.
Jan. 3	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Oldekerk	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Jan. 3	—	Hamburg, etc.	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Gleniffer	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 6	—	London	†Plassy	Br. M.M. & Co
Jan. 6	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Carnarvonshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 17	—	Singapore, etc.	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan. 20	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 20	—	London	†Sardinia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 24	—	Hamburg, etc.	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	Marseilles	‡Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie.
Feb. 3	—	London	†Nellore	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 17	—	Marseilles	‡Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 3	10.00*	Swatow	Paoting	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 3	10.00*	Swatow	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 3	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 3	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 4	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 4	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 4	5.30	Ningpo	F'sin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co
Dec. 5	—	Swatow	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 5	5.30	Ningpo	Y ngshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec. 5	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 5	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 5	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hangchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 6	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Dec. 6	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 7	noon	A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	—	Hongkong	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 11	—	Hongkong	E. of Australi	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 12	—	Hongkong	Alabama Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 12	—	Keelung, etc.	Kohoku M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 14	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 16	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 16	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 20	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 20	—	Manila, Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Dec. 26	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. China Mail
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FOR NORTHERN PORTS

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Dec. 5	11.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jan. D. K. K.
Dec. 5	11.00*	W'wei, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 5	11.00*	Tsingtao	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 5	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	D.L.	Tsingtao	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 6	11.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 7	D.L.	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 9	—	Taku, Dairen	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 9	—	Vladivostok	Mylfe	Br. L.V. Lang
Dec. 9	—	Tientsin	Seikyo Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Dec. 9	10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	1.00	Tsingtao	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.

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Dec. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co
Dec. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
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Dec. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sniwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. H. M. & Co.
Dec. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changsha	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Tsingtao	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
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Taiyo Maru .....Nov. 30
FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia .....Nov. 4
Empress of Canada ..Nov. 15
Empress of Russia ...Dec. 2
FOR SEATTLE
President Jefferson ..Nov. 5
Kaga Maru .....Nov. 14
President Madison ...Nov. 19
FOR EUREKA
Talabot .....Nov. 14
FOR PORT TOWNSEND
Atlanta City .....Nov. 13
FOR NEW YORK
Maheyashi Maru .....Nov. 5
Teucer .....Nov. 10
Kendal Castle .....Nov. 14
Hanover .....Nov. 17
Amur Maru .....Nov. 19
Gaelic Prince .....Nov. 21
City of Canton .....Nov. 23
Tottori Maru .....Dec. 2
FOR PORT TOWNSEND
Atlanta City .....Nov. 13
FOR LONDON
Eurydes .....Nov. 2
Fushimi Maru .....Nov. 4
Dongola .....Nov. 4
Deucalion .....Nov. 2
Doricstar .....Nov. 16
Mishima Maru .....Nov. 18
Nankin .....Nov. 18
City of Tokio .....Nov. 20
Pyrrhus .....Nov. 29
Karmala .....Dec. 2
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Yangtsze .....Nov. 13
Demodocus .....Nov. 27
FOR ROTTERDAM
Knight of the Garter..Nov. 20
Philoctetes .....Nov. 23
FOR HAMBURG
Dakar Maru .....Nov. 6
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Amazon Maru .....Nov. 10
Muensterland .....Nov. 20
Glengarry .....Nov. 26
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Com. Ramel .....Nov. 1
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MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

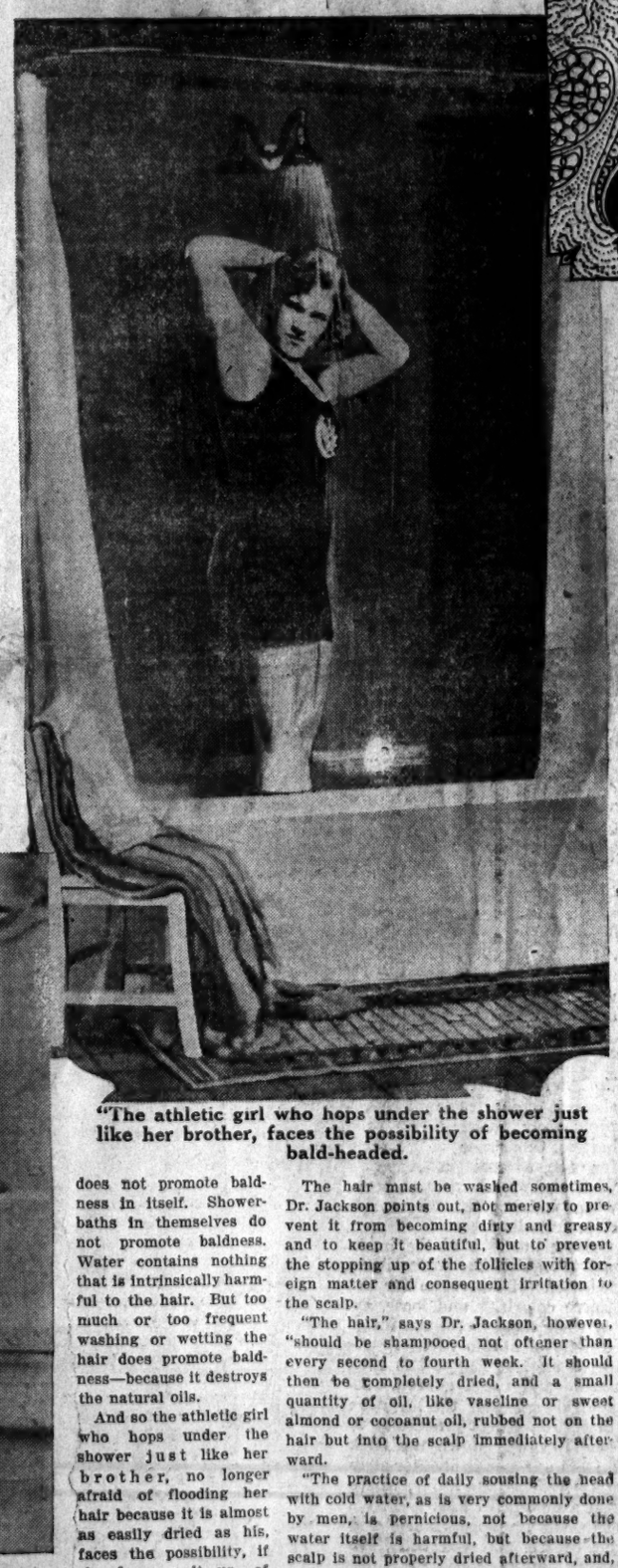
AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1922

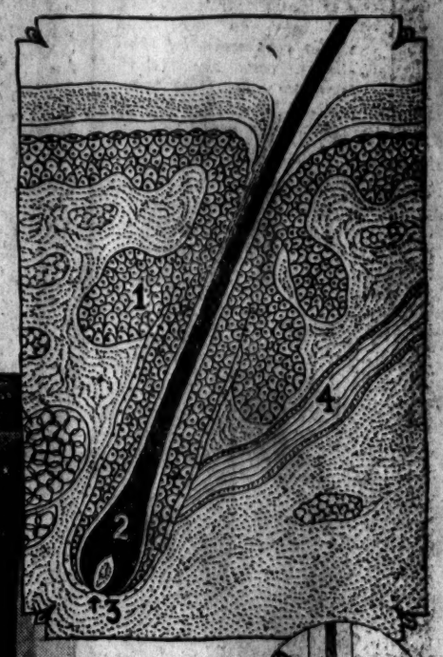
What Water Does to Your Hair

Bobbed-Haired Athletic Girls Who Use the Shower Baths Too Frequently, Now Run the Risk, Noted Scientists Declare, of Losing Their Lovely Locks by "Drowning" Them

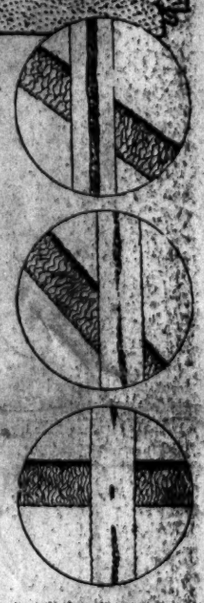
Scientists Assert That Baldness Awaits the Woman Who Waters Her Hair Too Frequently. Exactly What This Might Mean in the Case of a Famous Beauty Is Illustrated in the Accompanying Disguised Photograph of Charming Miss Edna Wallace Hopper. The Artist Has Painted Out Miss Hopper's Luxuriant Tresses and the Resultant Bald-headed Effect Shows What Might Happen If Women Lost Their Hair as a Man Does.



"The athletic girl who hops under the shower just like her brother, faces the possibility of becoming bald-headed.



Above—Sectional Diagram of Scalp Showing (2-3) Root and Hair Shaft Encased in Follicle or Sheath and, Immediately Adjacent to It, Imbedded in the Skin, Tiny Oil Glands (1) Which Supply Nourishment to the Hair. (4) Minute Scalp Muscle. At Right—Sectional Diagrams of Medullas or Cuticular Scales of Three Distinctly Different Human Races; Top to Bottom, Anglo-Saxon, Mongolian, Polynesian.



HAVE you ever, in your whole life, seen a bald-headed woman?

Perhaps so—but it is as rare a sight as a white elephant.

One of every three men past middle age is bald, or partially bald—but not one woman in ten thousand!

Have you ever thought what a curious thing that is?

A woman's scalp and a man's scalp are practically the same. The hair grows in the same way. It has practically the same texture, thickness and nourishing glands to feed on. Yet the man's hair falls out and the woman's hair "stays put."

At any rate, this has been generally true in the past. But it may not be as generally true in the future. You may, in a few years, begin to see bald-headed women, just as you now see bald-headed men.

The reason?

Bobbed hair and shower baths!

There are a number of contributory reasons why woman retains her hair better than man (which will be detailed in their order), but science has discovered that the chief reason is that men water their hair oftener than women.

And too much water is bad for the hair because it destroys the natural oil that is the hair's chief nourishment.

Man usually wears his hair short. It is easy to wash and easy to dry. It is a temptation to soap and rinse his head every time he takes a bath. When he gets in a shower, it is easier to let the water pour on his head than to keep it dry. It is easy to souse the head with cold water when he washes his face in the morning—and he frequently does. He dries it quickly, or he doesn't dry it at all. He parts it with the comb while it is still wet, and perhaps puts more water on his brush to make it lie "slick" and smooth. Not all men, but many men, are continually "drowning" their hair.

One Way of Fighting Baldness Is to Have New Hair Stitched Into the Scalp as Fast as the Fading Hairs Fall Out.

Woman, on the other hand, at least in the past, has soaked her hair much less frequently. Until the vogue for bobbed hair came into being, practically all women wore their hair long. They seldom used shower baths until recently, and however they bathed they were usually extremely careful to keep the hair from getting wet. The chief reason was the difficult and lengthy process of drying. With a man, washing the hair is a matter of a few minutes. With a woman, wetting her long hair and getting it thoroughly dry again is a matter of hours.

Now two important changes have come about. Many women have bobbed hair that is almost as easily washed and dried as a man's hair, and many women have taken to the shower bath instead of the tub. And with hair that is so easily and quickly dried, women are no longer so careful about not getting it wet.

The woman who formerly washed her hair once every two or three weeks may now easily wash it quickly and without inconvenience or great loss of time two or three times every week. And sometimes she does—particularly the bobbed-haired athletic girl who rides and plays golf and tennis and engages in violent competitive sports that cover her fair head with dust and perspiration.

Get this straight. Bobbing the hair does not promote baldness in itself. Shower-baths in themselves do not promote baldness. Water contains nothing that is intrinsically harmful to the hair. But too much or too frequent washing or wetting the hair does promote baldness—because it destroys the natural oils.

And so the athletic girl who hops under the shower just like her brother, no longer afraid of flooding her hair because it is almost as easily dried as his, faces the possibility, if she keeps it up, of becoming bald-headed, like her brother, when they have passed middle age.

When Mary Pickford's Famous Golden Curls Are Washed, Soap and Water Are Plentifully Used but Care Is Always Taken to Dry the Hair Thoroughly, and Then, Immediately Afterward, a Small Quality of Oil Is Rubbed Into the Scalp.

Here are some interesting and purely scientific observations on the subject by Dr. George T. Jackson, head of the department of dermatology, College of Physicans and Surgeons, Columbia University. Dr. Jackson is not a "beauty specialist." Still less is he a "hair doctor." He is a scientist, pure and simple, who teaches science and writes textbooks about it. He is an authority on medical subjects connected with the skin—and as the scalp happens to be a part of the skin, he is an authority on that, too.

The chief food of the hair, Dr. Jackson points out, is the oily secretion supplied by the sebaceous glands which feed directly into the hair roots. This oil is drawn up into the hair by capillary attraction. It renders the hair soft, pliable, not easily broken; gives it lustre and preserves it.

A glance at the diagram on this page will reveal how the hair grows. The root and hair shaft are encased in a follicle or sheath, and immediately adjacent to it, imbedded in the skin, are the tiny oil glands which supply the nourishment.

The hair must be washed sometimes, Dr. Jackson points out, not merely to prevent it from becoming dirty and greasy and to keep it beautiful, but to prevent the stopping up of the follicles with foreign matter and consequent irritation to the scalp.

"The hair," says Dr. Jackson, however, "should be shampooed not oftener than every second to fourth week. It should then be completely dried, and a small quantity of oil, like vaseline or sweet almond or cocoanut oil, rubbed not on the hair but into the scalp immediately afterward.

"The practice of daily sousing the head with cold water, as is very commonly done by men, is pernicious, not because the water itself is harmful, but because the scalp is not properly dried afterward, and, as no oil is applied to take the place of the oil that has been removed by the water, the hair soon becomes dry and brittle.

"Women generally have avoided getting their hair wet, and this is one reason why they are less often bald."

Ellinger, another noted dermatologist, discussing baldness and the fact that it has been confined almost exclusively to men, says:

"The daily use of water on the head is a frequent otiological (causal) factor in baldness, and I have found this true in 85 per cent of my cases."

Dr. Pohl Pincus, world-famous German scientist, supports identically the same view.

Two objections, based on apparent paradoxes, have been raised against this viewpoint.

The first, in substance, is that the women of Hawaii and the South Sea Islands habitually wet their hair while swimming practically every day of the year, and that they, nevertheless, usually have luxuriant tresses. The answer is that the Hawaiian women have hair that is naturally stronger and coarser and a much richer natural supply of oil in their skins and scalps. The scientific principles laid down above apply to the average western European and Anglo-Saxon races living in a state of civilization, but do not necessarily apply to coarse-haired peoples. It is pointed out that baldness was almost totally unknown among the American Indians, either men or women, because of the greater coarseness and strength of their hair.

The second apparent paradoxical objection is the fact that men wash their faces every day with soap and water, yet seldom if ever lose the hair from the chins. The explanation of this fact lies in the different structure of the facial skin and its underlying tissues. If you feel the top of your head, pressing hard with the finger-tips, you will note that the layer of meaty tissue between the exterior of your scalp and your skull is very thin. You soon "get down to hard bone." The hair of your head grows on thin soil, with "rock" almost immediately underneath the surface. There is very little rich tissue for it to draw on for food and sustenance. Very little blood is carried to the scalp. Very little fat forms there.

The hair of the cheeks and chin, on the other hand, grows on a rich, deep soil, with blood and fat and nourishing foods that are inexhaustible. There is so much there to draw on that you can't wash it away. Another reason is that the skin on the cranium is stretched tight like a drumhead, subjecting the hair that grows on it to a slight continual strain, while the skin of the face is soft, unstretched and pliable.

Of course, frequent wetting and washing the hair are not the only reasons why men grow bald and women do not. Additional reasons ascribed by science are the fact that men wear air-tight hats, while women usually wear hats that let in almost as much air as if they were bareheaded, and that women, prizing their hair more highly as an essential aid to beauty, take better care of it than men do.

The sweat-band on the average hat for men makes his headgear practically air-tight, and during the time his hat is clamped on his head, the scalp is deprived both of the light and air which are so essential to all organic growth. A great many men have the bad habit of working all day with their hats on, particularly in the Winter. This alone may not cause baldness, but if the individual already has a hereditary tendency toward baldness, it will greatly increase the rapidity with which his hair falls out. Of course there are other contributory causes. Sometimes the individual suffers from an actual scalp disease which requires medical treatment. Sometimes his oil glands are clogged or not working. All these things tend to produce baldness.

But too much water is the commonest contributory cause, and it is because of this fact that science sounds the present warning. If the athletic, bobbed-haired girl emulates her brother in frequent "all over" sousings under the shower, we may, in a few years, begin to see bald-headed women as well as bald-headed men.

Studio Robes

NOW we find the tea gown transformed into an eccentric studio robe worn by the hostess when she pours tea for her intimate friends.

The robes are designed in a wide variety of fabrics and colorings to suit the individual taste, and may be luxurious or simple as one prefers.

© Bonwit Teller & Co.

NOT so long ago we looked upon the tea hour as that delightful time when the sheerest of fabrics could be appropriately donned by the hostess. One indulged her taste for the bizarre in selecting what she would wear at home when pouring tea for a few close friends.

Now the idea of the informal tea gown has taken itself seriously and claims an acknowledgment of its vogue for the informal dinner as well. The bizarre colorings and loose, artistic lines of these models borrow their name from the informal "at home" which is characteristic of studio life.

Something of the magnificence of ancient Egypt has been caught in the studio robe of brocade and tinsel chiffon. Its fabric is its beauty and to enhance this splendor the lines are kept simple. A width of colorful chiffon clings gracefully to the shoulders and stretches its shadowy way down the back into a beautiful train. Suspended from one arm is another strip which floats gayly downward until it reaches the ankle, where it swathes itself across the front in a delightful line.

Wind your head with two shades of the sheer fabric and suspend an Egyptian tassel at the centre, and you will have achieved the correct headdress for this studio robe.

Velvet embossed chiffon molds the figure in the draped model. Here, too, the Egyptian influence is accented, yet you will notice the simple lines, which defer to the exquisite fabric.

Tinsel embroidered chiffon falls in straight lines from two shoulder bands and takes for its graceful sleeves an exquisite shade of chiffon, in another model. The back of this robe is slightly elongated into the mere semblance of a train and the headdress is simplicity itself.

The studio tea sometimes demands a more formal note when less intimate friends are entertained. For this occasion the conventional model is especially designed. It may also be worn to the formal dinner and be in good taste. Silver brocade is responsible for its beauty. The robe is cut slightly upward at front, emphasizing the floor length panels at side and back.

Silk crepe, in a plain color, is draped to one hip in the remaining model and permitted to fall gracefully from this point, forming what couturiers have termed the "draped panel." This extremely simple robe is favored by women who care for simple charm rather than gorgeous fabrics.

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Intricacy Gives Way To Simplicity In Dress

From many quarters one hears the fate of fashions bemoaned. From all sides comes the cry, "Where are the new styles? Our dressmakers are offering us nothing new." "The only points in dress that one can talk about and worry about as differing from those of last year lie in the length of skirts, in the shape of necklines or whether sleeves will be full or tightfitting." But these criticisms that one hears of present-day fashions may be converted into praise of the good judgment of our designers, who, through the last few years, have come to realise that the day when sensational upheavals in dress could be achieved has passed.

Good taste in dress has developed to such an extent that the bizarre and the really novel receive but an indifferent reception. The percentage of smartly dressed women is ever on the increase, and the number of those who desire to be conspicuous constantly decreasing.

Those who make clothes have not pursued the line of least resistance. Close study of their models shows that under apparent simplicity lies a clever complication of cut.

A STRAIGHT SKIRT

There are innumerable clever ways of cutting garments which reveal the hand of the master maker. The way in which the circular godet is introduced is an example of this. During the last few years there has been a persistent endeavor to introduce full skirts. Realising that a fashion is a thing of slow development dressmakers have pressed this point in subtle and unobtrusive ways. They are still endeavoring to bring the full skirt forward, and it is safe to predict that the success of the full skirt is assured, but its success will not be an immediate one. It will be two or three years before we will see it replace the much-liked model of slimmer outline.

One of the cleverest ideas which has been widely taken up this season is that of making the simple one-piece dress the basis of the three-piece suit by means of a skirt which is really nothing more than a straight piece of cloth wrapped around the body below the hips and fastened with a large button or buckle. The cloth skirt is usually open down the left side to reveal the underdress in the form of a panel. This costume is completed by a short jacket which either matches the skirt or is of a combination of the cloth and fur. In some instances the jacket is made entirely of fur.

DINNER DRESS

A French model of this type is now shown. It is developed in a honeycomb worsted in two tones, rust red and golden tan, and trimmed with beaver fur. The material is interestingly worked with stitched bands, which trim both the jacket and the skirt. It has a straightline, snugly fitting jacket.

Gowns made of several different materials in blending shades of one color are a feature of the new fashions. A model of this sort is a Japanese type of dinner gown developed in purple, mauve and silver. The draped skirt is of purple velvet in a very deep tone; the bodice is of mauve chiffon. The broad girdle and sleeve bands are of a reddish purple and silver brocade.

GRAY FAVORITE SHADE

Gray is still a favorite shade for evening coats. The season was rather advanced last winter when gray evening coats first made their appearance, so it is but natural that this shade should be carried over to this winter.

A typical gray evening coat from Bernard, of Paris, is known as Prince Errant. It is developed in gray velvet trimmed with bands of taupe fur. The sleeves and sides of the mantle are entirely of four and there is a huge fur collar. In addition to this lavish ornamentation there are silk and metal embroideries in the form of narrow bands extending the length of the coat on either side of the front and back and passing in a double row around the sleeves.

Velvet is a very important fabric for both afternoon and evening coats and dresses. Another evening coat, of velvet, is of dark navy blue velvet lined with red crepe de Chine, with the collar and cuffs of squirrel.

Interesting costumes are in combination of velvet and matelasse. One recently imported consists of a sheath dress of rose colored matelasse and a full-length cape of brown velvet lavishly trimmed with fur and lined with the rose material from which the dress is made.

The working of the material from which the frock is made into a trimming is not a new idea, but one that is exploited more than ever this season, and in a more interesting way than ever before.

Ribbons, too, exactly matching the gown in color, also are much used for trimmings. Or, it might better be said, much ribbon is used, for it is nothing to use fifty or sixty yards of ribbon on one simple frock, such as the Renee model, which is of a deep castor shade of crepe Mongol trimmed with narrow faille ribbon of exactly matching shade. This model requires 125 meters of the ribbon to make the design.

Colored silk or metal ribbons are massed together to form flower motifs which are used especially for trimming girdles. Narrow furs also are worked in interesting ways as trimmings.

Long Skirts To Stay, Is Reply Of Mode To Women

"For clubs may come and clubs may go, but style goes on forever."

This was the retort, accompanied by a shrug of the shoulders with which New York's fashion authorities commented on the resolution of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs denouncing long skirts.

It is the style, the authorities say. Against that dictum the women may pass resolution after resolution, but the designers will have their way. The long skirt is here, and here to stay, in spite of the anti-germ crusaders and the hosiery manufacturers.

"Skirts for street wear will be from four to six inches from the ground," said Miss Jane MacEwen, buyer for Hickson. "For evening wear, of course, they are still longer, reaching to the ankle, or from two to four inches from the ground.

GROUND-SWEEPER NOW GONE

"We shall never return to the old trailing skirt that swept the street—the creation of horror and disease which the clubwomen denounced in their resolution. I doubt if the Board of Health would permit it, if the women should wish its return. As for the skirt of moderate length, the skirt that neither sweeps the ground nor displays a ridiculous extent of stocking, the women like it and it has come to say. You should see the way our customers bring in their last year's suits to be lengthened. They insist on them being long."

Seventh Avenue, the home of the American designer, agreed with Fifth Avenue. The long skirt has come to stay. From six to eight inches from the ground it may be, but no shorter.

"Oh, those clubwomen," sighed Jesse Shulman, designer of American street costumes. "When short skirts first came in, it was the clubwomen who denounced them as undignified, almost immoral. Now they object to the long skirt. But they cannot stop style. It goes on forever. Its basic law is the law of change. A style long continued grows monotonous. Short skirts inevitably necessitate long skirts.

"Paris makes the style. We here in America must bow to it, whether we like it or not. We may rebel at first, but in the end all we can do is to modify it a little for American use. We cannot cerate style in America, because we are too busy. Our artists and designers will not take the trouble to study the art, as the French people do.

NORMALCY DUE NEXT YEAR

"Of course, the extremely long skirt is decreed just now, in the reaction from the extremely short skirt, but that will pass. By next fall the pendulum will have returned to normal, and we shall have a skirt of moderate length. Personally, I prefer the short skirt to the very long one, but in the main I believe the women are pleased with the change and are glad to get back into long skirts.

"The young girl was fond of the short skirt, but for the older woman, especially the stout woman, it was impossible. The longer skirt is more becoming to everybody but the flapper. It can be adapted to the height, and with the panels and draperies can be made becoming to every figure, as the plain short skirt could not. In the same way the amount of material in the skirt is now variable, according to the figure of the wearer. Circular skirts, full skirts, narrow skirts—whatever is most becoming—that will be worn."

Ornate Footwear

For the last few years there has been a series of conflicts between the strapped slipper and the shoe with a buckle. As soon as one style succeeded in becoming the accepted vogue the other gradually fought its way to the front ranks of fashion until the first became completely suppressed. After another few months the pendulum would swing back again.

This has been kept up season after season. Designers of footwear seemed to have only these two types of shoes to offer, and when women became weary of the one they could do nothing but turn back to the other.

At the start of the year 1921 women in both America and on the Continent demanded something different in footwear. Shoemakers then realised that it was time to present new attractions, and from then on there was a steady and definite trend toward ornate footwear, which has been increasing up to the present time.

THE COLONIAL SLIPPER

The sudden impetus which awakened those engaged in the shoe industry was largely due to the wonderful success which a French designer, M. Parugia, of Nice, had with his creations. M. Parugia's smart and unusual shoes became famous at the February showing of clothes by Paul Poiret in 1921. It was Parugia who started the vogue for the colored enameled trimmings and contrasting stitchings on footwear which are seen on the newest types of today.

Now there is a war raging between the strap and the tongue and although the tongue is receiving utmost prominence it is prophesied by several of our American designers that this time the strap will not be ousted from fashion despite the unusual popularity of the Colonial slipper. It now remains for women to make their choice. Formerly women were averse to parting from the strapped slipper because of its comfort, but now the majority of Colonial tongued slippers are made with elastic gores set in at the instep which makes the shoe fit snugly. Therefore Colonial pumps have an added advantage which they formerly lacked.

In the general shape of shoes there is no noticeable change. In some models the vamp is slightly longer and in others the toe slightly more pointed, but these changes are so small that they are hardly worth mentioning. Heels are moderately high.

The leather greatest in favor for afternoon wear is black patent kid. Tan patent kid is being shown by one of our best known American shoe designers. Sometimes it is combined with suede.

COLORED ENAMEL TRIMMINGS

Suede and bronze are running a close second to patent leather. In suede the brown and gray shades are strongest, but black suede, either plain or trimmed with a colored leather, is smart. Shades of brown are equally popular in satin and satin brocades.

Trimmings are of utmost importance on shoes. Stitching in a contrasting color is seen on many of the new models. For instance, beige slippers may carry a fancy stitching in blue.

Lattice work is lavishly employed in various ways. It may appear on the sides or front of the shoe or serve in place of a tongue. A lattice effect is often obtained through an application of strips of leather of a contrasting color. Appliqued strips of black patent leather are frequently applied to gray or black suede. Parugia is now showing black and colored patent leather shoes with enameled motifs.

Gorgeous gold and silver brocades and colored velvets and satins are used for evening slippers. Velvets are sometimes combined with lamee. Tongues of velvet, buckles of rhinestones and colored stone ornaments as well as chiffon, lace and in strass buckle effects are used as trimmings on these. On some of the more elaborate slippers stones are set into the heels.

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School Girls Fashions Spartan In England

London, Oct. 16.—There is one subject upon which American mothers and English mothers never seem to agree, and that is the clothes necessary for boarding school girls. Perhaps the reason is that the American mother defers to the judgment of her daughter and the English mother obeys to the last explicit detail the rules laid down by the school.

One of the very first blows to fall upon the American school girl who finds it her fate to be sent to an English boarding school, is the immediate and ruthless sequestration of the greater part of her wardrobe, no matter how modest and "sensible" it may have seemd to her, as it was being packed into her dapper American wardrobe trunks. It is quietly removed in cold and disapproving silence and she is provided with what is called a 'box,' a sturdy little affair more like a sea chest than a trunk, into which a whole term's outfit is packed like a case of herrings.

Lingerie, ribbons, gay sport clothes, fancy dresses of organdie and lace, extra hats, cute little coatees and all those cozy cushions and fudge accessories which seem such an essential part of American school and college life, are as utterly out of place in an English boarding school as the electrics and chummy roadsters of our high school girls at home.

NO FRIVOLITY IN SCHOOL

In England a girl is sent to school to be disciplined, to acquire useful information, and very little else. The aim of the girls' school is to make a girl a pleasant and agreeable woman, ready to take her place in the great world. The smallest possible consideration is given to her own pleasures or inclinations. A great deal of her time is spent in learning to write a clear, distinguished hand, to read aloud with a pleasant, cultured voice, to sing a little, to play good music in a conscientious, scholarly way; to converse intelligently upon current topics, to debate the literary and political questions of the hour, and to play games with her whole soul in rough uncouth clothes that strike terror to the dainty American girl's very soul.

A list is forwarded to the parents by the school matron a few weeks before the term begins; nothing which does not appear on this list is admitted or accounted for. The extras are wrapped up and sent home without consulting the girl herself. The regulation school uniform, usually made by a specially appointed house in London, is the everyday wear. There is usually a velveteen afternoon frock, for state occasions, and a couple of crepe or voile dresses for little parties. These are augmented by a "coat and skirt," very square, very sacklike, and three or four "shirts." Shirts they are, in very truth—high-necked, long sleeved, narrow across the shoulders, wide in the waist, made of nondescript colored flannel or China silk or unbecoming brown holland. Then the awful hats! In the time of Florence Nightingale, it appears that a number of girls' school adopted a form of headdress which was considered appropriate and dignified. Since that remote epoch they have allowed the subject of headgear to drop from their notice, and to this day the poor children wear hard round sailor hats bound with the school colors and embroidered in front with the school emblem. These serve for summer and winter alike.

"BOATER" IS THE HAT

On a blustering winter day you may see the poor lambs trotting out for their daily exercise in their white or brown straw sailors or "boaters," which they cherish with the same passionate devotion they might lavish upon a lame kitten or a mangy pup. Years after school days are past one of these atrocities will still be found in a girl's treasure cupboard, although she may have outgrown most of her childish loves, she still cannot find it in her heart to destroy that hideous "boater", with its badge of her old school.

Tradition, too, dictates what underclothes are to be worn, how many articles of each sort are required, and their precise money value. It is considered exceedingly bad form for a girl to transgress these rules which have held undisputed sway for generations and have been obeyed without a murmur by the daughters of queens, the granddaughters of emperors. Queen Elizabeth, the present girl partner of Greece's wobbly throne, went straight from her little cubicle in one of these old English schools to her gorgeous wedding three years ago. In her shabby little "box" there was crushed together with other school treasures a brown and much frayed "boater," which she vowed, as she bid farewell, "she would keep as long as she lived."

THEY WEAR STOUT BOOTS

But it is in the matter of shoes and stockings that the trim and fastidious American school girl finds her sensibilities most outraged here. First of all "two pairs of stout boots" is enough to cause a palpitation; then "one pair of low heeled shoes, one pair of tan or black brogues, one pair of black kid dancing shoes" leaves a sense of utter devastation. Two pairs of "stout boots" means just that, too. Soles one-quarter inch thick—not a shade less, broad toes, low heels strong calf uppers, polished till they gleam by the vigorous school "tweeny." These "boots" are either made by the school shoemaker to fit over thick hand knitted wool stockings or are selected from a consignment of approved ready-mades by the wardrobe matron.

It all sounds Spartan, and it is Spartan. But when, on a cold, sleeting afternoon, that fragile little American school girl finds that she is scheduled to take the 10-mile cross-country run, she is glad enough to lace those "stout" brothers over a pair of warm socks, or maybe two.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3 1922

Gliders Open New Era In Air; Latest Tests Called Success

BY ALLEN SHOENFIELD

Gersfeld, (Rhoen).—During the week past I have been daily drenched by mountain showers, chilled by blizzard blasts, baked and roasted by an equatorial sun and once was lost and stayed lost for an hour and a half on a slope where a cumulo-nimbus cloud took a notion to roll up a fog as thick as a cream pie.

But it was worth it many times over. Steaming before the kitchen fire at the Black Eagle, I decide I am eminently satisfied. Two hours ago I saw a man lift himself up by his bootstraps and hover for six minutes 2,000 feet above the valley floor.

The same man had done the same thing before, had held himself suspended at great heights for over two hours. A colleague on August 23 had startled the world by lazily weaving figure 8's in the sky for three hours and ten minutes. But it is one thing to read of a motorless flight and quite another to see it. Observation brings conviction, takes the whole affair from the coldly mathematical realm of aerodynamics and puts it slap into the romantic. One may be never so well prepared for what he is about to see, he gasps his amazement just the same.

WHAT DOES IT PORTEND?

Man has conquered the sea and the land, harnessed the lightning and forced the elements to release their pent-up energy. What now? Does the achievement of a couple of Hanoverian students portend the coming of a new era in which man shall bend the winds of Heaven to his will and without other agency sweep like Daedalus through the skies? The question may be asked, but not even the most far-sighted may make answer. That something vast and far-reaching has been accomplished, is sure. The application of theory to practice, the evolution of the motorless glider is in itself a scientific feat of considerable magnitude.

The effect of the glider on man's conquest of the air can be, as yet, but a matter of speculation, but the results of the glider competitions in the Rhoen district on the German morale are definite. Frederich Heinrich Hentzen, 27 years old, research scholar of the Hanover Technical School, is the hero of the hour. His laurels won during the war as one of the most skillful and daring pilots of an air squadron noted for skill and daring are nothing beside his new honors.

Forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles to build motored planes of more than 60 horse-power, the German scientists in 1920 took up again the long abandoned problem of the motorless plane and now, at the close of their third annual competition, declare success within their grasp.

FRENCH TESTS FAILED

The joy of achievement is enhanced, too, by comparison with the results of the recent French contest at Clermont-Ferrend. There are, of course, certain reasons why the French tests failed and why "better luck next time" is practically assured. The German triumph is no overnight affair. It goes back to the 90's at least. Hentzen owes his successful flight not so much to his machine, the "Vampyr," marvel of efficiency though it is, but to the years of patient study, of trial and error, failure and sudden death that went before. And neither France nor any other may share in the triumph who have not shared in the toil.

That Germany was pushed to the development of the motorless plane by the prohibition of Versailles alone, is to be doubted. It had to come. The problem has intrigued the ages and figured in the dreams of every nation of the ancient and the modern world. It was the motorless plane on which Orville and Wilbur Wright were working, without results it is true, until, on December 13, 1903, with the aid of a small motor, they succeeded in making a flight of one minute. On September 4, 1904, they completed a short circular flight, thereby ushering in the epoch of the navigable motor plane.

Everyone knows what has happened. The machine of the Wrights as well as the glider in which Otto Lilienthal, German experimenter, fell to his death in 1896, have served as our models. The big problem, made bigger by the war, was how to increase the horsepower of our motors. We have forgotten that any other method of propulsion exists and the result has been huge unwieldy, costly and highly inefficient airplanes—as inefficient as the automobile is which, viewed in a purely scientific light, are energy wasters of the first rank. As will be demonstrated, if the development of the glider goes no further than it stands today, enough has been accomplished, in comparison, to make both the modern airplane and automobile the laughing stock of posterity. We shall be jolly lucky if our great-grandchildren do not class us with the inventors of the ox-cart.

Only just now we are beginning to take seriously the pronouncement of Francois Mouillard, who in 1860 declared that "it should be possible to build a machine in imitation of the bodily structure of the eagle and of such a nature that, by maneuvering and by making use of the power of the wind, a flight might be made in any direction, even in the face of the wind." Mouillard tried to put his theory into practice, but it was too early. It was first necessary to formulate certain aerodynamic laws. Perhaps no other factor has aided so much in those formulations as the motion picture machine, through the agency of which we have been able to study the wings of flying birds, as from second to second they changed in flight.

But Mouillard had the key to the problem. It wanted but a little filing. His theory has just been substantiated. His pronouncement is proven true.

Therein is the great difference between the airplane and the glider. In the motored plane our one object is to blunder through the medium of the air, literally kicking ourselves forward by sheer force. The bigger the kick, the greater the force.

The motorless plane goes back to first principles. It has demonstrated that there is an internal energy in the wind. And it has utilised this internal energy for lifting.

That, in a word, is the secret of the business.

BRISTLING TEXTS APLENTY

Of course, there are sufficient texts on the subject, particularly by the thorough-going German mathematicians — texts fairly bristling with formulae, as bewildering to the uninitiated as treatise on relativity or the Fourth Dimension.

The average airplane is usually spoken of as having a gliding angle of 1:5, while a very good plane may have a gliding angle of 1:10. That is to say, if the pilot of the average plane is one mile in the air, he may shut off his motor and glide to a landing five miles from the spot over which he shut off his motor. The especially well designed plane will glide down to a spot ten miles distant.

Now the glider, such as the "Vampyr," with wings of an entirely new design, aimed at taking fullest advantage of the lifting power of the wind and having the least possible drag or resistance to the wind, has a gliding angle of 1:20, which, say the experts here, is as good as that of the best bird.

BIRDS SHOW THE WAY

And because the glider makes use of the same principle, or one of the principles by which the birds of the air are enabled to fly, it is necessary to revert frequently to their study.

Rayleigh, the English scientist, had, as long ago as 1883, declared that the bird's flight was possible only if:

The body is not horizontal, or if

The wind current is not horizontal, or if

The wind is not uniform.

Rayleigh's followers added their trifles. It was found that a direct relation existed between the wing surface and the weight of the body and that this ratio determined the "angle of suspension." Thus it is obvious that the less the angle of suspension and the faster the bird, the flatter —or greater—is the gliding angle.

This is precisely what the glider attempts to accomplish. Like the bird, it cannot change the weight of the body. But, unlike the bird, it cannot change its wing surface—at least we have not progressed quite that far in construction. Therefore the gliding angle must remain fairly constant.

When the ascending air currents exactly equal the gliding angle or, one might say, the rate of descent of a motorless plane, a horizontal flight results. This the bird easily accomplishes because from moment to moment it is expanding or contracting its wings—increasing or decreasing their surface area—changing the ratio of area to body weight—changing, therefore, the gliding angle to meet and counteract the variable air currents rising from the country over which it happens to be flying.

THE LIFTING POWER

In these rising air currents, about which so little is really known, dwells that innate power for lifting of which both bird and glider make good use. The flying bird has long known, but the flying man has only just guessed at, this tremendous invisible force which sweeps between the worlds. When once one grasps the idea that it is literally possible, or promises some day to be possible, to ride on the back of a hurrying wind, he is awed by the magnitude of it all.

In its present stage of development, the glider needs a fairly strong wind rising from the earth surface. The bird does not, availing itself of the constantly rising air currents.

The air is constantly ceaselessly rising, impelled there to by two known factors, though it is quite possible that others exist. These are known as the thermal and dynamic factors, which is to say, temperature and topography.

The effect of temperature on air circulation is a matter of common observance. When the evening casts its shadows into the valley, the air is cooled and lies close to the earth surfaces while the mountain top, still bathed in sunshine, has its aura of warm air. Gradually the air in the valley cools the surrounding air, the warm currents rising, the cooler sinking. In early morning the peak is warmed first and as the sun creeps into the valley warming the earth surface the displacement of warm by cold air goes on. Thus the more rocky a mountain peak, the more barren of trees, the more rugged its slopes, the more quickly it will radiate heat than the land, the greater the degree of circulation and the stronger the prevailing winds.

NATURE'S ELEVATOR

Such mountain peaks are, therefore, the haunt of the strongest and heaviest of the birds—the eagle, the condor, the vulture. Long have these big fellows elicted our admiration for their "strength" as at nightfall they ascend to the rocky summits, beaks heavy with prey. Yes, they are strong, but the ascension of the peak is no particular evidence of their strength. They are simply making use of nature's elevators, with outspread wings, they permit the rising air column to waft them aloft.

Much more marked the difference in rate of heating and cooling—more marked, therefore, the circulation and much stronger the winds and rising air currents when the condition of sea and adjacent land is studied. The warm air given forth by the land is rapidly displaced by the low-lying strata of cold air spreading from the sea. It is precisely this that enables the gull to sweep for days on what the poet calls its "tireless wing." The gull is an old faker. While the gushing young thing hanging over the steamer's rail is praising his strength and perseverance, he is just loafing along, doing nothing in particular, secure in the knowledge that as long as the water and the air above continue to heat and cool at different rates, he need think of nothing but the size of the galley boy's next handout.

BIRDS GO COASTING

Every bird has a faculty for feeling the direction of the wind current and one may often find these invisible hills and valleys indicated by a flock of birds, particularly cranes, who delight to go coasting down the hills of air. A ship at sea will offer resistance to the wind and at the top of the resulting column of air the gulls ride "tirelessly."

Among the birds there are good flyers and poor sailors, good sailors but poor flyers and gliders. The petrel is far from being a hero because he goes out before and during a storm. He happens to be an excellent sailor and the bigger the wind the better he likes it.

Now whatever has been said of the bird may be said of the motorless plane and the more successfully we imitate the bird's mechanical arrangements the more able we shall be to take advantage of the air forces which serve him so well. The makers of the first gliders were aware of this axiom, but they went too far. They thought it was necessary to copy, slavishly the bird's body structure. As a result some weird monsters were observed as late as last year in the Rhoen competition. It is now pretty well agreed by the designers of air craft that it is possible to take full advantages of those principles demonstrated by the flying birds and at the same time to construct a wing mechanism which shall be far more efficient than the bird's wing.

There are three important demands to be satisfied if a successful glider flight is to be accomplished, and all were eminently represented when Hentzen with the "Vampyr" hung up at Wasserkurppe a mark at which the world may have to shoot for some time to come. The first of these is, of course, the machine and, more narrowly still, the wing form. The second is the pilot; and the third, the terrain or ground over which the flight is to be made.

THE WING'S THE THING

The wing's the thing. The "Vampyr's" record could never have been without the "Vampyr's" wing. The American entry at Clermont-Ferrand handled by Edmund T. Allen, president of the Aeronautical Engineering Society and during the war, test pilot of the government experimental station at Dayton, made a flight of two minutes. They said it was the terrain. Allen come to Wasserkuppe and he did his level best. He got two and a half minutes out of it. Allen himself acknowledges the fault lay in his wing. He and his co-workers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had duplicated the mistakes of the French entries and both had repeated the error of the Germans which became so apparent after the 1920 competition.

For the American entry is merely a motored airplane without a motor, well designed and interesting in construction. But by no stretch of imagination could it be called a glider. Its wings are squat, the width bearing a greater ratio to the length than do those of the "Vampyr" and other successful German machines. They are too rigid, utterly lacking that fin-like flexibility which permits the operator to take advantage of every change in the direction of the wind current. Furthermore, they are made of doped airplane cloth, which permits the formation of hollows between the stays in which the disconcerting air whirls are formed. Because the balances refused to come right at the last moment, as Allen admitted, the driver's seat had to be removed too far to the rear and the fore edge of the wings completely shut off a view of the country beneath—not so important, perhaps, in the motored plane, but highly important in the glider. The U.S. even retains the wheeled landing gear characteristic of the airplane, although the Germans had long ago progressed to the skid, and the "Vampyr" had discarded these for something infinitely better—two foot balls.

The "Vampyr" is the machine in which Arthur Martens, also of the Technical School, Hanover, set the

(Continued on Page 5)

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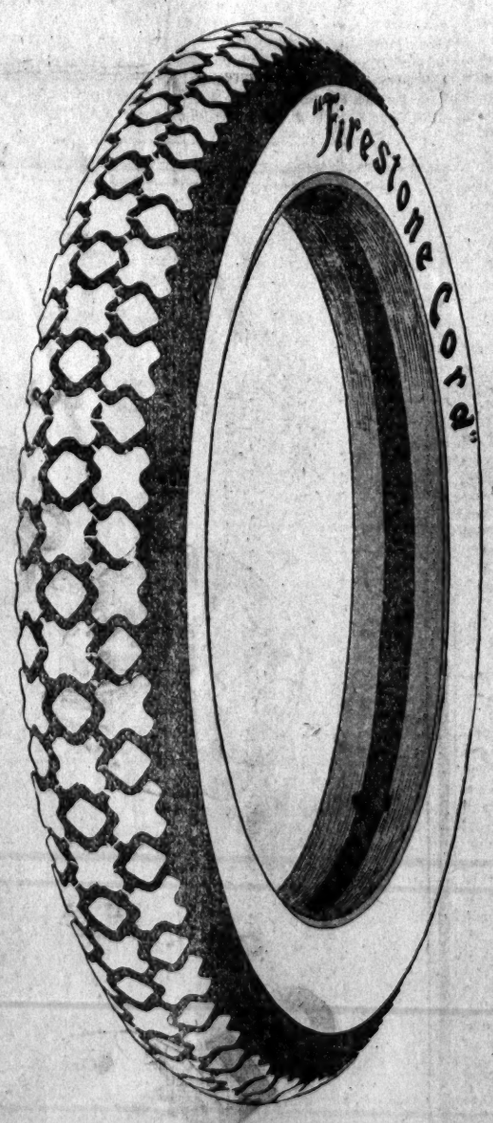

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THE CENTRAL GARAGE

5 HONGKONG ROAD SHANGHAI

Gliders Open New Era In Air; Latest Tests Called Success

(Continued from Page 4)

world's record last year at 15½ minutes. But it has been considerably remodeled.

ALBATROSS THE MODEL

If the "Vampyr" has been built along bird lines, the builders have wisely chosen the long-flighted seabirds like the albatross for their model and the wings are very long and very narrow; thin blades of curved three-ply veneer wood on the resisting surface which guarantee "lift" while admitting of the least possible "drag."

Most remarkable is the manner in which the rear extremities of the wings trail off into cloth triangles, the end structure resembling the fin of a fish. These fins are elevated and depressed from the driver's seat, but just how is not quite apparent.

The "Vampyr" presents the appearance of a huge dragon-fly with a rhomboidal body in which the driver sits, buried to the neck and the one long wing curving backward above his head. The body is made of the same strong thin veneer as the fore surface of the wing and in the nose is one of the German foot balls, like our "medicine balls," while the other is concealed behind. There is a surprising absence of supports and struts. In fact, but two are visible, one on each side of the body, supporting the wings. Yet, despite this, the whole machine weighs 490 pounds. The American machine with its cloth wings and body weighs but eighty-eight pounds. Evidence enough that, contrary to the layman's idea, the lightness of the glider has nothing at all to do with its flyability.

For this year's meet the Hanoverians built the "Greif," unique in that the middle section of the wing, slightly wider than the body, is built entirely of wood and is permanently fixed to the body while the wings are detachable, one being screwed to each side of the middle section. The wing curve disappears toward the end and vanishes flatly into a fin-like tapper. In every line the "Greif" should far outclass the "Vampyr." Designed and built by the same men, embodying all the knowledge gained from previous trials, the "Greif" should have won the laurels. Nevertheless the performance of the "Greif" was far from being extraordinary. Something is wrong in the design; just what, is difficult to determine.

AN INFANT STILL

The motorless plane is still in its infancy and as yet it is impossible to lay down any but the broadest classification of type. Every machine in the two great hangers on the Wasserkuppe appears radically different than its neighbor. This can be said, however: The glider and the light-motored plane of the future is a monoplane.

And, in general, the monoplane may be divided into two classes. Those which are steered with a rudder like the regulation "armstick" motored planes, and those which are steered only by shifting the weight of the pilot's body.

Without doubt, success lies with the first type, to which the "Vampyr" belongs. The second calls for too much sheer physical agility in a cramped glider body and, on the face of it, should by the exhaustion induced, preclude lengthy flights. To this class belong, however, the "hanging glider," which is most interesting and has some advantages. The pilot sits astride a saddle, his legs dangling beneath the plane, his hands grasping a bar in front of him.

Whereas, the ruddered glider requires, for starting, that it be dragged by means of a sling rapidly down the hill slope, the pilot of the hanging glider simply runs with his plane downhill a little way and most literally "jumps off" into space. Also he lands, catlike, on his feet. This light plane recommends itself for pure sport but the others aim at something infinitely more practical.

It is unnecessary here to enter into detailed description of the other gliders participating in the contest, but there is one, in which a new principle of construction has been followed, and which deserves mention because it augurs well for the future. It is the "Weltensegler" of the Segelflugzeugwerke of Baden-Baden. This goes back some millions of years for its model, according to Alexander Steinmetz of Berlin, director of the company.

BACK TO THE PTERODACTYL

Herr Steinmetz acknowledges his indebtedness to the Pterodactyl, the gigantic winged bat that geologic ages ago flew over the face of the waters, sailing it is believed for months, perhaps years without rest. Fortunately the Pterodactyl's form has been accurately preserved for us by the unbearable limestone as it is known to the geologist and the paleontologist.

The "Weltensegler" made its appearance at last year's competition in the Rhoen. It was piloted by Wilhelm Lenck, war pilot and victor in eighteen air battles, it is claimed. On August 14, 1921, without previously testing his machine, he jumped off, flew for 100 seconds and about three-quarters of a mile and was 1,300 feet above the valley when, after a sudden maneuver, one of the wings snapped and he was hurled to earth.

The "Weltensegler" appeared again this year but its flight lasted but a few minutes. Yet there is that about it which is deserving of study, principally because it aims at utilising the thermal as well as the dynamic factor in air energy. If it can do this—if it can render itself independent of wind currents caused by earth masses (on which the "Vampyr" and others are so dependent)—then it can fly on windless days, over the flattest of deserts and in lines that shall be arrow-straight.

A CURIOUS MACHINE

The "Weltensegler" is curious in appearance. It is tailless. A light boat-shaped body is slung beneath the wings. But it is the wings which are truly remarkable. If you will take a bit of wire and with it shape a "W" and will then flatten it by pulling the ends apart until the height of the letter bears but a slight relation to its extended length, you will have a fair idea of the "Weltensegler's" wings. The two outermost sections of the wings are capable of being adjusted to form any angle with the middle sections. Also they terminate in the new fin-like flapper. The middle sections may be depressed or elevated at will.

The object of this curious construction can be seen at once. It is an imitation of the bird wing, particularly that of the albatross and the long-flighted sea birds. It aims at doing precisely what the bird does—increasing or decreasing the surface of the wings to meet the requirements of the rising currents of air.

THE PILOT A FACTOR

Let this extremely sketchy treatment suffice for the plane. Now for the pilot.

Right here it is time to disabuse the reader's mind of some impressions implanted by an enthusiastic press. The idea has gone abroad that the development of the glider to its present stage is due entirely to the work of a group of clever school-boys. Perhaps the German term, "Studenten," is to blame. A "Student" here is a man engaged in pursuing a definite line of scientific research. Hentzen is 27 years old; Martens is 26 years old; many of their co-workers are well along in their thirties. Of the fifty-three entrants in the 1922 competition many were well-known and long-established airplane building firms. Most of the pilots were seasoned test pilots with years of laboratory work to their credit. The advisers were in many cases professors of aerodynamics and aeronautic engineering in Germany's leading technical schools.

"In the case of the 'Vampyr' flight what percentage was due to the machine and what to the pilot?" is the question I addressed to a score of experts here. It was difficult to get an answer. But the emphasis was always on the machine. Sometimes it was as high as 80 percent for the machine and 20 percent for the pilot.

Yet, after studying the psychological and scientific requirements for a good glider pilot, I am convinced that a 20 percent share in the record flight is absurdly low. Of course, a good pilot can do nothing with a poor machine, but a poor pilot could wreck the "Vampyr" in less than 60 seconds.

A COOL, RESOURCEFUL PILOT

Hentzen left immediately after his flights for a visit to the Swiss Alps. But Martens was still at the "Fliegerlager" on the brow of the Wasserkuppe. A long, lean, quiet, good-natured, courteous fellow, who much prefers to listen than to talk. His every movement is unhurried, but decisive. He gives the impression of knowing how to do it in the most effective way possible. There is no doubt that under the greatest stress, he would remain cool and composed, brain and body acting in perfect co-ordination. Without these facilities he never could have attained the world's record last year, nor made his 2-hour-20-minute flight this year. It was the merest chance that Hentzen had taken his turn with the "Vampyr" on August 23. Had it been Martens' turn, the result would doubtless have been the same.

Martens admitted that a glider flight entails the expenditure of a tremendous amount of nervous energy. It is not infrequently as though he were keeping himself aloft by sheer force of will alone. Therein, again, is a difference between the motor and the motorless plane. If ever art has entered into vehicular transport, of whatever type, it has entered into the flight of the motorless plane.

THEN THE TERRAIN

There remains only to be considered the terrain, which, unless it be favorable, the most efficient glider and the most artful pilot, will make but a poor showing. Predictions are tricky matters, but one may feel quite safe in asserting that the time must come when, perhaps with some such glider as the "Weltensegler," with an infinite power to "lift" and a negligible amount of "drag," we shall be able to depend on air circulation alone and shall be independent of rising currents due to masses on the earth's surface.

Because the Wasserkuppe is the most favored hill in Germany, perhaps in Central Europe, for glider flights and because virtually only one side of that hill—the west—is of any use, it is necessary to devote some time to the study of the country. There is little doubt that better records would have been made by the French at Wasserkuppe than were made at Clermont-Ferrand. But until the French discard the airplane form and develop the genuine glider, the German records must stand.

The Rhoen district comprises a group of giant hills, covered with verdure and almost barren of forest, twenty-two miles long by nine broad, lying between the Upper Fulda River, the Upper Werra and the Franconian Saale. It is a nine-hour ride by fast train in a southwesterly direction from Berlin to Fulda, then an hour more by a hesitating spur line train to the village of Gersfeld. From Gersfeld, which is 1,580 feet above the sea-level, the great hills—mountains, they are called here—slope up on every hand and of them all the Grosse Wasserkuppe towers highest, its summit 3,115 feet above sea level. On its flank rises the Pferdskopf (2,825 feet). It was between the peaks of these hills that Hentzen made his flight. The allegation has been made that it would have been impossible of accomplishment anywhere else. Be that as it may, the lie of the land was a factor of inestimable importance.

A RAINY COUNTRY

The district, to English ears, is aptly called "Die Rhoen" for, when the "umlaut" is properly pronounced, it sounds not a little like "rain." And rain is the chief characteristic of the country. The Wasserkuppe is, in reality, the "Wasser-kopf," or waterhead, but the older word has been given preference because the same idea of "water on the brain" exists in German that it does in English.

Never was a hill better named. It is a steady climb of three miles from Gersfeld to the summit, in the course of which one is repeatedly drenched by the passing showers and dried again by the quickly appearing sun. The Wasserkuppe is to Germany what Medicine Hat is to the states. All the cussworthy, erratic, misbehaved, ill-bred weather in Central Europe is born right here. Everything is in a perpetual drench; two rivers take their source from the Wasserkuppe, and its slopes, though invitingly blanketed with green, will let one down to an ankle's depth in mud on the wearying way to the summit.

For glider flights the place is ideal. The wind bowls merrily along through the valleys, meets innumerable obstructions and is forced to rise in innumerable powerful air columns.

Up from Gersfeld through the valley the wind pours till it meets a U-shaped wall of hills with the Wasserkuppe standing centiment at one horn and the Pferdskopf at the other.

On August 23, about four hours before sunset, Hentzen cast off the rope sling by which the "Vampyr" was being pulled down the western slope of the Wasserkuppe and the machine immediately and in that dead silence which so much strikes one observing his first motorless flight, rose in the face of the western wind. He flew out toward the mouth of the U, climbing until, at 1,000 feet, he reached the top of the air column. On he went, but away from the influence of the Wasserkuppe the wind came on horizontally and the air column fell away. Hentzen tried to return, but descent had set in. Then came a venturesome little puff. He got a "boost" out of it, flew back to the hills, reached his air pillar and there, between the horns of the U, he flew in figure S's, time after time, for 190 minutes, each an eternity.

DESCENDED WITH DARK

Then darkness fell, and he descended again to the western slope of the hill. Not one of the hundreds that sent their cheers into the darkening valleys doubted that a new era had dawned.

So much for the glider as it is today. Now comes the big question. What of the future?

"Looky here," says the man at the car to his neighbor, "if your machine has got to be just so and your pilot has got to know so darned much and you've got to have a particular kind of ground and a special kind of a wind—say, what is the thing good for?"

He has a right to know. Of all that has appeared in the press relative to the flights at Wasserkuppe, every account has been either wildly speculative or curiously silent on the subject. With the exception of the scientific publications with their abstruse treatments, practically nothing has been said of the modus operandi.

The practical man is interested. But if this is to be stunt work and a new variety of sport, he has no time for it and must leave it to others. If, however, there is a prospect of the motorless plane becoming a new and cheap mode of transportation, traveling at scheduled times between scheduled points, he is ready to listen. He has been deceived. They told him how would be the case with the airplane, air taxis and that sort of thing. But is it? Is not the cost prohibitive except for the wealthy few in a hurry?

NOT FOR SPORT ONLY

"No," said Herr Steinmetz, "Germany nowadays has neither time nor money to invest in the glider for sport purposes, though sport it may eventually become and the king of them all. The Segelflugzeugwerke of Baden-Baden, the Hannoversche Wagon Fabrik and others are spending millions of marks to maintain a permanent research camp on the Wasserkuppe, while builders of airplanes at Aachen, Darmstadt, Stuttgart, Hamburg, Gotha, Dresden, Munich Nunrberg, Frankfort—as well as innumerable [illegible] interested in flying are working on the problem continuously. What we want and what we shall have is a motorless plane with an automatic stabilisation of the wings so that by taking advantage of every known form of air energy we shall be able to fly over any surface on any

(Continued on Page 6)

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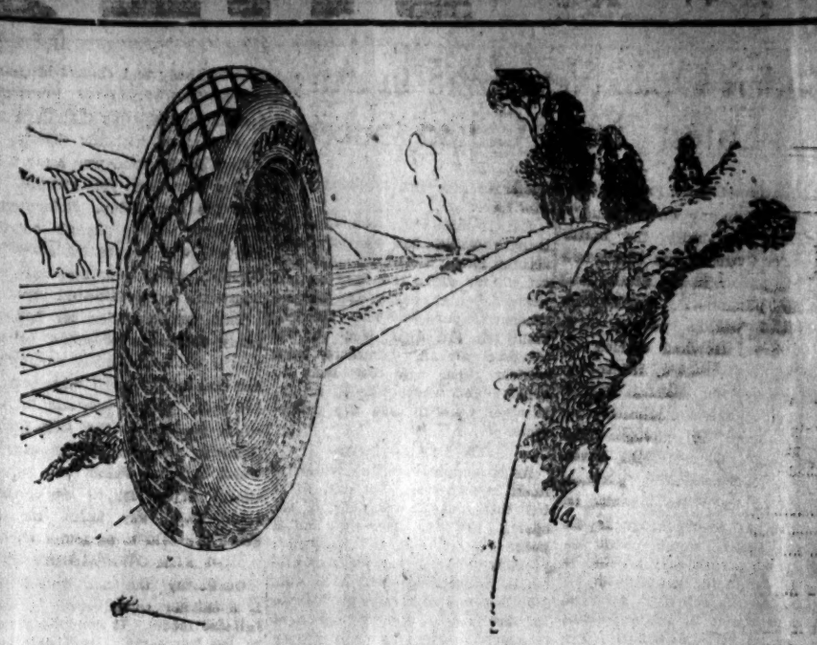

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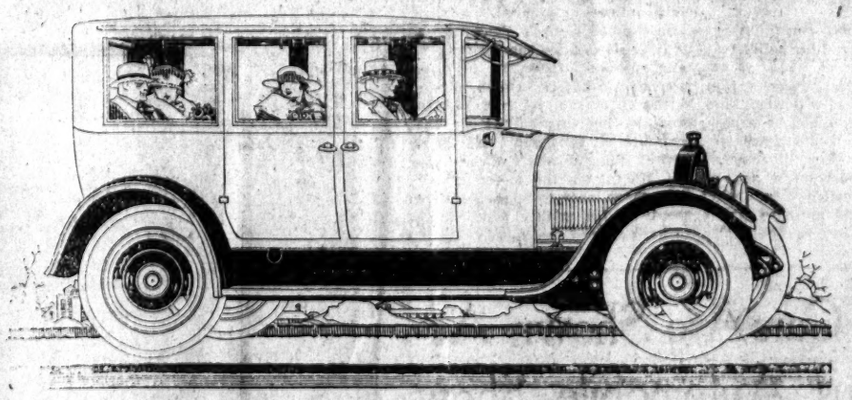

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THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1922

Gliders Open New Ezra In Air; Latest Tests Called Success

(Continued from Page 5)

kind of day, in any sort of wind."

Fokker, who built the battle-planes for Germany and who is now building planes in the States, was frankly pessimistic. Fokker has made two world's records in a single day. He had carried his plane in his Cadillac up the treacherous slope from Gersfeld and he had flown for thirteen minutes with a passenger. He thought the glider might be useful for hovering and for observation purposes in time of war. He believed its principles, if incorporated in the motored plane, would make for safety and permit easy landing in case of the motor going dead.

Allen, on his return to America, wants to assist in the organising of clubs all over the country, each of which shall own or build its glider. He believes it to be the great sport of the future and that 20,000 former aviators are itching to have a go at it. He believes, too, that a small motor will greatly assist its popularity, enabling the pilot to ride from one powerful air column to another.

NOT A SPORT AS YET

Just, at present, gliding as a sport is out of the question. Professor Klemperer of Aachen offers to build a machine for $300 f.o.b. Aachen, which will cost about $60 in New York. Of course, if built in quantity, it is possible to turn out a glider for $100 and make a profit. But until that ttime comes when the demand is for quantity, the price will be prohibitive except for wealthy dilettante. Besides, as any of the pilots will admit, the element of danger is far greater here, at present, than in any other sport. Besides, the glider, with the exception of the unsatisfactory hanging type, requires too much handling to get under way. And there is, too, the difficult matter of locating a favorable terrain in every neighborhood. Jumping off any old hillside and gliding to the ground may be good fun, but it isn't motorless flight. A big sturdy umbrella ought to be as good for that purpose as a $600 glider.

No, there is something vastly bigger and vastly more serious behind it all than that. The flights at Wasserkuppe prove that transportation through the air without other agency than the air is possible. Possible, that is, in certain restricted and peculiarly favored districts. Our problem is to sweep away the boundary lines of those districts. We can do this first by a thorough study of the air. We must analyse its nature and determine precisely what factors constitute its energy. Second, we must experiment with wing forms until we have a machine which will avail itself of all these factors.

Two big problems, certainly, but there is good ground for belief that their solution is at hand. Given the perfected glider, given a thorough knowledge of just what kind of wind currents might be expected to arise from particular masses on the earth's surface, it remains then but to construct a set of instruments sensible to wind direction and wind pressure which shall automatically set the glider wings to take full advantage of this force.

But if this never comes, something valuable has already been accomplished, something that has set us far along the road toward using the highways of the air for transport purpose. The motored plane left the great mass of us nowhere at all, but here is a vehicle which will cost next to nothing and whose upkeep should be about equal to that of a motorcycle.

VALUELESS NOW

As it stands now, the glider in itself is valueless. Not only is it too costly and too dangerous for sport, but the necessity for a peculiarly favorable terrain with a peculiarly favoring air current precludes widespread use. And this last is principally the objection to its use as a regular means of transport. Except along a particular and rarely placed mountain range, or along a seacoast flanked with high, steep cliffs, for example, a straightaway flight for any distance is impossible.

However, experiments are being carried on with the glider in which a motor of from five to 7½ horsepower has been installed. The results are reported to be truly astonishing. Such a plane should be able to get away easily under its own power, should be easy to transport and easy to house. It should do at least forty miles an hour in good weather and perhaps a good bit more in bad.

America may have an opportunity of seeing both the motored and the motorless glider in operation some time in 1923. An invitation has been extended and there is some talk up on the Wasserkuppe of having a try for the Pulitzer prizes. But Martens and Hentzen are doubtful.

WILL CONTINUE WORK

In the meantime, the investigation is steadily going forward. Depending on favorable weather conditions the flights at the Rhoen will continue till late in October. Hentzen's work has won him 105,000 marks; Martens has taken 34,000 marks in prizes, other smaller prizes have been won and there are yet others to be contested. Any day may bring the tidings that the Fokker prize has been taken—but it is doubtful. All through the long winter, however, the little group of research students, financially assisted by the big airplane firms, will remain working in their camp on the Wasserkuppe.

Dreamers these young fellows may be, but they have already shown they are doing a mighty important work of experimentation. After them, the older and perhaps more practical engineers are going to follow, making use of the small motor glider until such time as the motor may safely be discarded. This is the future which is already assured.

On the one hand is the airplane as it is, serviceable enough for certain purposes where, as in war, money is no object. On the other, is the glider as it may be—the great sailing ship of the air, the commuter's runabout, the ariel taxi—a thing devoutly to be wished. Midway is the motor glider, safe, cheap, easy to operate, fairly speedy and a mighty handy thing to have around the house.

Novel Cars Are Shown At Paris Automobile Show

A car for honeymooners and a car built especially for golfers, carrying a king's ransom, baby cars at £100, all were to be seen here when the Paris Motor Show opened in the Grand Palais, Champs-Elysees, and in the annexe on the Esplanade des Invalides.

There were nearly as many cars outside as in the exhibition, and late this afternoon I saw a number of exhibitors trying to sell cars under the trees in the Champs-Elysees, says an English correspondent.

If there are not many startling changes in engine design among the many thousands of exhibits, there is much to interest the owner-driver.

The honeymoon and the golfers' cars are no doubt designed to catch the visitor's eye, but there is something practical in each. They attempt to solve the luggage problem.

The golfers' car is a little three-seater 10-h.p. Citroen named appropriately the Caddy. The third seat, a sort of well at the back of the car, has two recesses at either side for golf bags. How many hoods have been ruined by being used for carrying golf clubs? As part of the car itself, and not an accessory, is another recess for a small trunk.

CAR WITH A TRAILER

The honeymoon car is an ordinary car with an attachment at the back, a big luggage carrier propelled on one pneumatic wheel. It has the same graceful lines as the car itself and is painted the same color.

Why honeymoon? The idea is that a bride making a blissful motor tour after the wedding wishes to display her trousseau. Motoring as a general rule is perfectly disastrous to pretty hats and frocks. Look inside the carrier. There are enough neatly sprung bonnet boxes to please even a bride, and neat appliances for holding the most lengthy dresses without crushing. For the bridegroom there are trousers-presses and even coat-hangers.

These are not isolated instances for the luggage problem has been taken seriously in hand by the coach-builder, who has embodied trunks actually in the bodies of cars. It is an example that many motorists will be glad to see copied at the Motor Show in London.

Some of the coach work is remarkable. I came across a Lilliputian limousine on a Lancia chasis. It was possible for two people to shake hands across the top of the car, and the whole car was daintiness itself. Tapestry upholstery, lattice windows like a bit of old Holborn with dainty chintz curtains and cunningly concealed electric light.

OPTICAL ILLUSION

I was informed that the diminutiveness was an optical illusion, and an examination of the chassis solved the puzzle. It is certainly one of the most remarkable cars at the show. Normally, the coach-work body is built up and bolted on to the metal frame, but in the new Lancia the frame and the body, which is of metal, are in one piece. The advantage is obvious, for body rattling owing to friction between body and chassis is eliminated. The reason the limousine looked so small was that the floor is on a level with the chassis.

Outside the show was a car that looked familiar, yet strange. It was the new 20-h.p. Rolls-Royce. The new model, though on the market, will not be exhibited at Olympia, and is over here only for inspection by Continental agents.

This demonstration car has already thousands of miles to its credit. It has climbed mountains and has been through other searching tests. One, I was told, followed a search by the Rolls-Royce Company for some of the world's worst drivers. These were given charge of the car to see if they could do it any harm, for the gears are said to be foolproof.

FOR THE OWNER-DRIVER

Outwardly the new Rolls-Royce is a smaller reproduction of the full-size model. It runs as silently, but its design is very different. It is a Rolls for the owner-driver.

The engine, with the exception of the carburettor, is entirely enclosed. It looks like a neat metal box. The American practice of a central change-gear, which allows a driver's door for the front seat, is followed. The engine has overhead valves, and the cylinder heads are detachable for inspection.

The small car, if the Paris show is any indication, has come to stay. Last year the baby cars of from 7 to 10-h.p. were looked upon as an experiment. This year there is a whole building crammed with hundreds, all of different type. The small multi-cylinder cars are also numerous. In refinement of design there is the 8-cylinder 11-h.p. Bugatti. It is really a private racing car, and in a Continental race recently it achieved the amazing speed of 107 miles an hour. But high speed cars are not now necessarily dangerous owing to the amazing flexibility of the small many-cylindered engines. The car is guaranteed to accelerate on top gear on the level from three miles an hour to 100.

One of the most revolutionary light cars at the show is the Janeman. It is a complete reversal of the ordinary car. The engine is by the back axle and floats on the rear spring, acting as a damper to road shock. The driver sits normally where the bonnet would be. The body is of the aeroplane type, rising at the back, and the radiator is under the body, cooling air coming in through two ventilators let into the coachwork.

Chevrolet May Beat Production Record

Analysis of passenger car production figures for the first half of 1922 shows that Ford produced only about 40 percent of the total as compared with about 65 percent in the same period last year. Fords output for the six months was about 375,000.

It is interesting to note that in the same period the Chevrolet Motor Company produced approximately 100,000 cars. It now appears practically certain that Chevrolet will establish a record this year for the biggest production in history next to Ford.

The best previous mark was made by the Willys-Overland Company in 1916 with a total of 140,000.

Factories Rush To Supply Cars

The announcement of the reduction in prices of Overland and Willys-Knight automobiles has brought a great rush of business to dealers and distributors everywhere, with the big factories at Toledo, working day and night to build cars fast enough to fill orders.

"This is a condition that will continue for some time to come and means maximum effort on the part of the entire organisation to build cars and to sell them," says L. M. Stewart, manager of the Willys-Overland Pacific Company, Overland and Willys-Knight distributors.

"Conditions throughout Europe are improving too and many American made automobiles will be sold there before the season ends, according to word brought back by John N. Willys, president of the Willys Overland Company who has just returned from a short trip abroad.

"The plant to date this year has built more cars than the entire year's schedule called for, and will have the greatest year in the history of the business," says Willys. September was one of the biggest months we have had in our history and that means more than a decade.

JOIN NATIONAL BODY

Gray Motor Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has been elected to membership in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and will exhibit its various styles of Gray cars at the New York and Chicago automobile shows.

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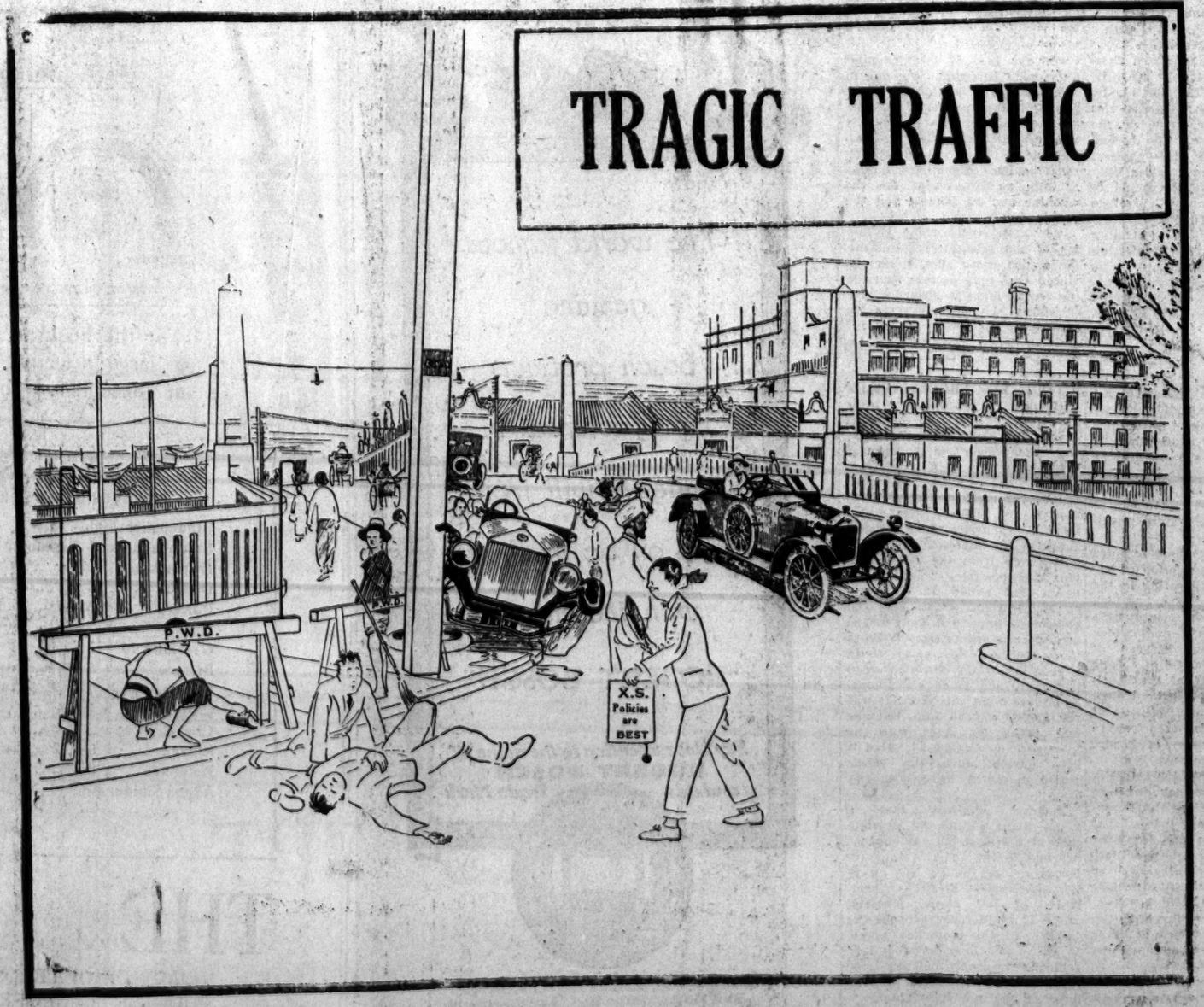


China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3 1922

RECS BATTLE CLUB TO TIE; POLICE BEATEN

Engineers Trample On St. Xavier's Football Team By 4-0 Score

CUSTOMS BEAT NAVY

Recs Seconds Win, 13-1; Rangers, Hanbury School And S. P. S. Lose

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

FIRST LEAGUE

S. F. C. 0, Recs 0.
Engineers 4, St. Xavier's 0.
Public School 2, Police 1.

SECOND LEAGUE

S. F. C. 2nd 3, Public School 2nd 0.
Recs 2nd 13, Police 2nd 1.
Customs 2, Navy 1.
St. Xavier's 2nd 5, Rangers 3.
Lusitano 2, Hanbury School 1.

BY "WHISTLE"

Yesterday provided a mixed bag in the football world on the Race Course. A pointless draw between the Club and the Recs, a decisive victory for the Engineers, a 13-1 win for the Recs 2nd, two players sent off the field one for unsportsmanlike conduct and one passing colloquial remarks to the referee, and one player carried off injured.

The first League games went pretty well to form, with the exception of the win by the School over the Police; the boys played fine footer and the score indicates the game. The Club were lucky to keep their end up against the Recs; with ten men most of the second half and nine men towards the end, it looked as though the Recs must score but they did not do so. The Engineers were too strong for St. Xavier's and had a fairly easy match.

ENGINEERS vs. ST. XAVIER'S

Neither team was at full strength in this game, but the better Engineer defense turned the scale. The opening exchanges were pretty even—the Xavier's getting away first and two fine passes came in from the left from Guttierez and Aldegeur, both of which Norris intercepted. Then the Engineers went away and scored their first goal, a lucky one it must be admitted.

Open play resulted in Falconer getting possession near goal; he sent in a low drive and Bock sat down to it, but the ball got there first. The Xavier's replied with a determined left wing effort swinging across at the finish. F. Guttierez gathered it a bit late and shot over. Russell then tested Bock with a hard one but he was ready this time. Aldegeur ran away on his own finishing with a hot one, but Hebron saved. A fine piece of work between F. Guttierez and Silva followed, the latter tricked Crawford and put in a beauty only to see it skim the bar.

"TORRY" MAKES A TRY

"Torry" Wilson then had a try and ran down on his own, putting a lovely center across; Bock left home and went for it—he was a long time away, but got back before anything else came in. A pretty movement by the Engineers worried Bock; Falconer passed to Russell who handed on to Wilson, the latter took it up and passed clean in front of goal back to Russell's head. Bock marked it however and cleared. The Xavier's left wing relieved the pressure and tried time and again to break through but Oliveros was always in the way.

The second half opened with a rush by the Xavier's and Favacho sent in a long one, shooting over; this was followed by another wide one from Aldegeur. Bock then handled two hot ones, from Wilson and Knight and deflected one of Crawford's long ones just in time. Two corners followed for St. Xavier's but both proved fruitless.

WILSON NETS ONE

The Engineers' second goal arrived from a corner via several heads and feet. Wilson touched it last and put it where Bock didn't want it. Silva had a fine run and passed to F. Guttierez, who went away like a streak, but the ball beat him and he missed his shot. A moment later he put across to his brother but the shot went wide.

From this on the game went to the Engineers. Wittsack was ordered off for back-chat with the referee and with only ten men St. Xavier's could not hold the Engineers.

FALCONER'S SECOND

Falconer again came into the

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

There is only one person to blame for this column today, and the man is one called Westa. It seems that he witnessed a golf match last Sunday, in which one Ferrier met and defeated one called Beath. This Westa visualised each stroke and on Tuesday morn he filled columns of THE CHINA PRESS with diagrams showing just how Ferrier won and why Beath lost.

This Westa has a lot to answer for. In private life I happen to be a schoolmaster—this, of course, is real news to quite a few of you—and what is the result? Just when I am delving into the mysteries of quadratics or interviewing offenders in the study, a Hykes or a Hickmott or a Tuxford respectfully approaches me and asks permission to proceed to the Race Course in order that they may demonstrate just where Westa gets off.

And, gentle readers, it is not only the schoolboys who have fallen for the game. I have heard that taipans, and those who would be taipans, have also forgot for the nonce the ups-and-downs of exchange in order to follow the strokes that this Westa inflicted upon a helpless public.

Friends, golfers, and countrymen, lend me your ears—that's the only thing you will lend me—this Westa man has turned the heads of many. I find that marbles must give way to golf. I note that the youthful lawn bowler no longer desires to kiss the jack; his ambition is to hole out in one. The soccer man cares nothing about dribbling down the wing and sending in a fine center. He wants to see the "Colonel" carry itself through the air and land on the green.

The cricketer neglects his strokes, and fails to score, in order that he may get a stance and do the eighteen holes under the century.

The ping pong artist no longer wants to put the celluloid over the net, his ambition is to get his "Dunlop" over the bunker.

The billiard enthusiast, who wanted to beat Porter by scoring a hundred in fifteen minutes, now seeks to hole out fifty in a hundred strokes.

The baseballer has also fallen to the lure of golf. His ambition had been to hit a home run or at least a three bagger. Today it is different—darn that Westa—all he asks for is that he does the hole in three and then makes a home run to celebrate at the nineteenth.

* * *

Pass me the lyre:

All the world's a golf links,
And all the men and women merely players.
They have their drivers and their putters,
And each man in the game says naughty words.
First the driver, weighted and useful in the player's hands.
And then the brassie, whippie—with a loft—
That the floater from the stubbie ground
Rises and lands somewhere upon the green.
And then a foozle—sighs from furnace come—
With woeful words that make one raise eye brows.
And then the iron, ready for the fray,
Able to hit the ball or turf away.
Next the mashie, with fair good angle lined.
With handle slim and steel of Sheffield cut.
And so it plays its part.
Next a mid iron jealous for a stroke
Able to hit as far as ball from cannon's mouth.
The sixth club is the niblick, so they say,
That from the bunker gets the ball away.
The last scene of all
That ends this strange eventful pastime
Is the putter—
Sans eyes, sans steel, sans weight, sans everything.

* * *

Thanks to Westa and his diagrams a perfectly sane citizen of this fair city decided to take up golf. His previous occupation was bridge, but no longer does he call hearts, diamonds or no trumps, he only asks for clubs—and at times the way he uses them you would think they were spades—

Well, he visited a well known store where the implements of golf could be obtained, and by way of com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Scottish Rugger Team Wins Over Machine Gunners, 6-3

In the first league rugger game of the season the Shanghai Scottish defeated the Machine Gunners yesterday by two goals to one, thus reversing the verdict of last year when the Machine Gunners took Scots over the jumps to the tune of 3 to 0. Yesterday's score was 6 to 3, as none of the goals was converted.

The Scottish team was too heavy for the Machine Gunners, an advantage that worked out greatly to the aid of the winners, especially in the packs.

The Machine Gunners, despite the fact that they were out-weighed, were first to score and were in the lead at half time, with one goal to their credit, this having been negotiated by Leach. In the second half of the game, however, the Scots came back with a vengeance, scoring two goals, one by Nicholl and one by Lawson. Neither was converted.

For the Scottish Nicholl and Evans put up a particularly fine game in the three quarter line, while for the Machine Gunners Parkin, Goolden and Goldman showed to advantage.

The game was fast throughout, weather conditions being ideal for hard, fast play. The ground, too, was hard and fast, resulting in several minor injuries. Mr. Ormston refereed the contest to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

Much interest was shown in the game by the spectators, rugger having coming into its own this year with a vengeance, due largely to the unceasing interest of "Jack" Harder and other enthusiasts. Last year there was but one game played between the Scottish and Machine Gunners, but this season there will be additional contests. Many new members have signed up. In yesterday's game the teams lined up as follows:

SCOTTISH

J. R. Mason, C. Lawson, C. R. W. Thomson, L. M. Bell and A. J. Evans, G. Kliene and G. D. Nicholl, H. E. D. Adams, Captain R. Millar, J. R. Harder, J. G. B. Dewar, J. Stewart, A. A. Mackintosh, G. M. Cameron and R. L. Stewart. Reserves—C. M. Glass and F. Henry.

MACHINE GUNNERS

2 Lt. Roach; Cpl. Goldman, Sgt. Owen, Gnr. Webb, Cpl. Sparks; Dvr. Goolden, Gnr. Parkin; Sgt. Leach, Gnr. Barraclough, Gnr. Barff, Gnr. Cooke, Gnr. Dawson, Gnr. Focken, Gnr. Atkinson, Gnr. Ross. Reserves: Gnr. Raydon and Johnstone.

In the interclub game, "Colors" vs "Whites," the Colors won, 11 to 3. Rev. Spencer, McMeekin and Wainright played a particularly fine game.

HOCKEY CLUB IS WINNER FROM LUSITANO TEAM

Police Beat Endeavorers; Colors Win From Whites In Practice Game

Three hockey games were played yesterday afternoon, two matches in competition, and one practice game between Hockey Club teams.

The Hockey Club defeated the Club Lusitano 5 to 1 in a hard, clean and fast game on the C. C grounds. Morgan shot three of the Hockey Club's scores, and Beaumont shot the other two. Encarnacao shot the long counter for the Portuguese.

The Shanghai Hockey club players played a more experienced game, their half line showing to great advantage. The Hockey Club's victory was the more notable by reason of the fact that they played but ten men, their regular goal keeper, Jones, being out of the line-up.

The Police beat the Endeavorers 4 to 2 in the other leading match of the day, Oldis shooting two scores, and Sikhs one each for the winners, and Maitland and Wegenger shooting one score each for the Endeavorers.

The game was exceptionally fast and clean throughout. The Endeavorers had the best of the play in the first half despite the 2-1 score against them, but weakened at the resumption of play, partly because of poor team work.

For the Police Woods, Oldis and both full backs starred, while Davie, the Endeavorers goal, P. Kliyhn, and Wynne played A1 for the Endeavorers. Inspector Fairbairn refereed.

In the practice game the Colors beat the Whites 4 to 2.

Penalty Kick, Given To Nanyang, Decides Game Against St. John's XI

Contest Half Hour Old When Award Is Given—Crowd Of Four Or Five Thousand See Game

BY DOMINO

A penalty, given against St. John's University when a great game was just half an hour old, gave Nanyang College the victory in the first encounter of these rivals this season.

The four to five thousand people who parted with their twenty cent pieces were treated to ninety minutes of fine and clean football. Alec Leslie (Nanyang) and Willie Clifford (St. John's) are to be heartily congratuled upon the success that has attended their coaching. The boys have a good knowledge of the game; they played it yesterday afternoon on the Nanyang grounds with a keeness to be found in a final cup-tie; they are one and all very clever in the control of the ball; and, above all, despite the tremendous excitement on the lines, the players never lost their heads, but presented a game very free from fouls and brim full of interest.

It was a wonderful scene that my eyes gazed upon when I entered the Nanyang grounds just before half past two. Round the ropes spectators were packed four, five and six deep. There you saw the lad in his Chinese gown—black, blue, yellow and any other color that might suit the fancy; there was the student dressed in the very latest European fashion; here, there and everywhere were to be seen males clad in the native gown but with shoes and hats that probably came from foreign shops. Yes, and in their prettiest dresses, giving more color and beauty to the scene were numerous Chinese damsels following with keen interest the doings of twenty-two heroes.

But if the crowd caught your eye it was as nothing to the attention demanded by those on the field. The players were prancing about the field, eager for the kick off, and the dark blue and black of St. John's nicely contrasted with the yellow and blue of Nanyang. The yell leaders were arrayed in costumes that would rival the creations of Lady Duff Gordon. One young fellow danced along the lines in a silk top hat, and a frock coat that put Benjamin's coat of many colors into the shade. Another yowler looked as if he had just returned with Billings after polishing off the Hongkong team at cricket—his flannels gave a summer touch on a cold day. Even Willie Clifford's flag looked as if it were emblematic of the yellow peril. Alec Leslie wore a sweater with a beautiful orange trimming, and Walter Wilson, who handled the game splendidly, wore a smile that disarmed all opposition.

St. John's kicked off at 2:40 p.m., and at the same moment the Nanyang band struck up "Onward Christian Soldiers." Drums rattled; gongs gonged; cornets shrieked; tins were beaten; the vocal organs were played upon—there are many sore throats today—and St. John's were racing to the goal. But a mighty kick by the hefty Shen relieved matters, and the Saints found themselves penned in.

When one part of the crowd were singing "Shall we gather at the river" some fast play up and down the field found both goalies tested, and neither was found napping.

When the game had run some twenty minutes the Nanyang boys got well into their stride and kept the St. John's defence both busy and anxious. Time and time again they attacked but without avail. Then came the great moment. Alec Leslie was seen to wave his flag vigorously from the line, and Walter Wilson's whistle was heard above the din. Handling in the penalty area! A penalty kick! The noise subsided! There was a silence that could be felt as Ting took the kick. Straight as a William Tell's arrow the ball sped past the goal keeper and rested in the net.

The scene that followed defies description. The Nanyang boys swarmed on to the field to pat the hero on the back. The noise was deafening, all the appeals of players and officials could not get the excited boys back until they gave full vent to their joy.

The game was continued—the band again contributing "Onward Christian soldiers."

St. John's made desperate efforts to equalise, but the back, Shen, and the Nanyang goalie both played extraordinary football, and kept them at bay until the whistle called for the lemons.

When the second half began the visitors again raced off to regain their lost laurels. But Shen was there. If we sum up the first part I should give the decision to Nanyang. To do ditto in the second half would be to reverse that decision. St. John's men played mightily; their team work was excellent and they deserved an equalising goal, but Shen and that Nanyang goalie thought otherwise. Again and again this couple saved the game for their side, and when the whistle blew to announce the end they received an ovation.

I know very few of the players by name, and so I must forego the pleasure of a personal appreciation of each of the twenty-two; but let me in conclusion congratulate them upon as clean, clever and sportsmanlike a game as it has been my privilege to witness.

We can take our hats off to both the victors and the gallant losers.

Nanyang	1
St. John's	0

Shanghai College defeated Soochow University in a fast intercollegiate game on the Shanghai College grounds by a score of 2 to 1. The Soochow team made their only score early in the first half, which was followed a few minutes later by a pretty score by Chang. Chang again scored in the second, sewing up the game for the locals.

R. W. Yorke referred an excellent game.

Champions Sweep Tickets On Sale

For the first time in the history of Shanghai racing, tickets for the Champion Sweeps for the China New Year meeting, at the Kiangwan track, were put on sale more than two months previous to the meeting. More 2,000 tickets were sold the first day. The race will be held in February, and the Champions will be the eighth race on "Champions Day"

NEW RUNNERS LOOK GOOD TO HARRIERS CLUB

Doering, Cunningham And Lawrence Show Well; Mears Is Winner

With fast and slow packs out the Harriers had a splendid training run over a four mile course of good country.

J. L. Mears led the fast men while S. A. Schultz paced the slow. The fast men caught up the slows in the ploughed country, when Mears, last year's runner up in the club's championship forged ahead closely followed by a first class distance runner, the find of the season, R. H. Doering. The latter kept on Mear's heels the whole of the way, with another promising junior in H. W. Cunningham, third of the slows. J. A. Lawrence got in a few yards ahead of Schultz with an aspirant for Far Eastern Olympic honors in C. Chow close up behind. Tom McKenna coached the novices over the country.

The first six home were:

J. L. Mears	1st
R. H. Doering	2nd
H. W. Cunningham	3rd
J. A. Lawrence	4th
S. A. Schultz	5th
C. Chow	6th

Next week's run will be over a six miles cross-country course with fast and slow packs in charge of H. Wilson and G. Rose.

Customs Eleven Plays Chinese Recs At West Gate Today

The Chinese Recreation Club football team is booked to play the Customs eleven this afternoon on the former's ground at the West Gate. The game is to start at 2:45 sharp.

-:- Elizabeth Howard -:-

THE schooner Elizabeth Howard, of New York, owned by William Willard Howard, with Marion J. Cooney and Benjamin Fine, of Gloucester, Mass., as operating managers, was the only New York entry in the International Fishermen's Cup Races held at Gloucester on October 12. The vessel is 137 feet long, 25 foot beam, 14½ depth of hold and draws 15½ feet of water. She is regularly engaged in the fishing trade.

Chinese Basketball League Starts Season On Friday; Three Games Scheduled

With six teams entered, the Chinese Basetball League, although in its first year, is looking forward to achieve some good records this winter. Games will be played mostly on the Chinese "Y" floor, beginning Friday night, when the first games will be played between Fuhtan College and the Amateur Basketball Club, the Cantonese Baptist Church and Shanghai, and St. John's with the All Whites.

The schedule for the first round is as follows:

Dec. 5.—Fuhtan vs. A. B. C. at "Y", 7-8 times. C. B. C. vs. Shanghai at "Y", 8-9 times. St. John's vs. All Whites at S. J. U., 8-9 times.

Dec. 9.—Shanghai vs. All Whites at Shanghai, 8-9 times.

Dec. 12.—A. B. C. vs. All Whites at "Y", 7-8 times. C. B. C. vs. Fuhtan at "Y", 8-9 times. Shanghai vs. P. S. A. A. at Shanghai, 8-9 times.

Dec. 16.—Shanghai vs. A. B. C. at Shanghai, 8-9 times.

Dec. 19.—Fuhtan vs. P. S. A. A. at "Y", 7-8 times. C. B. C. vs. A. B. C. at "Y", 8-9 times. S. J. U. vs. Shanghai at S. J. U., 8-9 times.

Dec. 26.—P. S. A. A. vs. A. B. C. at "Y", 7-8 times. All Whites vs. C. B. C. at "Y", 8-9 times.

Dec. 30.—P. S. A. A. vs. All Whites at "Y", 7-8 times. Shanghai vs. Fuhtan at Shanghai, 8-9 times.

Jan. 2.—Fuhtan vs. All Whites at "Y", 7-8 times. C. B. C. vs. P. S. A. A. at "Y", 8-9 times. S. J. U. vs. A. B. C. at S. J. U., 8-9 times.

Jan. 6.—S. J. U. vs. Fuhtan at Fuhtan, 3-4 times.

Jan. 9.—S. J. C., vs. P. S. A. A. at "Y", 8-9 times.

Jan. 13.—S. J. U. vs. C. B. C. at S. J. U., 3-4 times.

Foreign Basketball League Will Start Monday Afternoon

The Foreign Basketball League gets away to a flying start tomorrow night with two games while a third will be staged Tuesday night.

At the Rowing Club tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, the Blues and Whites will officially open the season, while an hour later the Stripes will meet the Public School quintet. The Blues, White and Stripes are Rowing Club teams.

At the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium Kenny Irle's Bearcats cavort with the Shanghai American School. The game starts at 9 o'clock.

HILL, STEWART IN GOLF FINAL OF HONGKONG CLUB

Rodger And Walker Are Beaten In Semi-Finals For Championship

T. W. Hill and A. B. Stewart qualified for the final of the Hongkong Golf Championship.

R. M. Smith, last year, overcame Stewart in the semi-final H. R. Buckland in the final. Buckland this year was defeated in the second round by Capt. Bloxham, who went under to Hill. Hill last year was defeated in the second round of the championship by N. L. Smith.

RESULTS

A. B. Stewart beat E. J. R. Mitchell, on the last green.

J. M. Walker beat C. Bulmer Johnson, 4 and 2.

T. W. Hill beat Captain Bloxham, 5 and 4.

J. Rodger (Junr.) had a walk-over from F. J. de Rome.

T. W. Hill beat J. Rodger (Junr.), 3 and 2.

A. B. Stewart beat J. M. Walker, 6 and 5.

American School Basketball Men Hold Practice

American School basketball men held their practice yesterday morning for the opening game of the season, which is to be played against the Bearcats. There was a good turn out for the first practice, and there are prospects for a strong team.

The departure of Lohrenz Wiens, the School's forward ace, leaves a gap that is hard to fill, but there are many promising players at the School, and a fast game is expected against the powerful Bearcat five.

Squires will probably play at center, and looks good for a big season; he has been a star on the team for the past three years, and will be the backbone of this season's squad. Parker, Shipley Charles Squires, and Smith will probably make up the line-up with Captain Roy Squires.

MAITLAND IS PINK WINNER; GENERAL IS LAST

Edgar And Liou In Second And Third; Morimoto Fourth

"BERTIE" CELEBRATES

Brings Vixens To See Paper Laid On His 30th Anniversary

Was there ever such a cold day as last Saturday? Sunday was almost as rotten. Oh, that bitter, bitter wind, surely made every man wish he had been born a woman if what The Scribe's son Jimmy says is true, for noticing (he's like Daddy in that respect) a woman wearing a fur coat on a cold day yet with her neck and chest bared to the cauld, cauld blast he said "women have a protective layer of fat." The Scribe, who is too thin to cast a shadow, has often envied men like Fash, dear old Massey and Bertie Burkill. They have a protective layer right enough, but Bertie conceals it the best of the lot. The Master (on whom be Peace) is likewise well furnished, but being tall and elegant, still carries himself like a young buck of twenty one. But he weighs over 200 lbs. of solid flesh and his ponies groan when they see him coming. Yes, that wind was cruel, for though The Scribe wore woollen undies, yet his legs got chapped and in addition he's a mark on his back as big as a thunder cloud, and as black.

Now, a word to the Young Men as to being really sporty and kind. The Inimitable Sparke, whom this Scribe loves, last Saturday lay as still and inert as a worm on a hook, while his pony Wild Chance cavorted gaily away without him. This was practically at the start. Came one, Robinson, one of the Wise Men, with two hands full of a pulling pony, and begged of the Young Men to catch Wild Chance. But they answered and said, catch him yourself. Which Robbie at great pains did, but the bridle came away owing to Robbie's pony pulling, and The Inimitable One was thus robbed of his hunt.

WHAT ROBBIE SAID

And Robbie came unto The Scribe and spoke of this matter and said Dirty Dogs. And The Scribe instantly agreed with him. For know ye, Young Men, to catch a fallen man's pony at the beginning of a Hunt, loseth ye nothing and gaineth ye Great Praise. Yet to catch a man's pony on a hot run in when ye have a chance of the Card, were Folly. Then stop ye for none unless he hath seriously fallen and hurt himself by the wayside.

There are a many new Young Men in the Hunt this season and many of them must be "larnt" what is right and what is wrong. To catch a fallen man's pony counts as righteousness.

BERTIE'S 30th BIRTHDAY

Yesterday's hunt was originally planned to be a Kiangwan Horror, the Foxes went out on Wednesday but found the plough altogether too much for them. No rain for a long time, furrows like flint, impossible to hunt there, said they, at which the Young Men's feet began to glow again.

So The Scribe was asked to try French country and on Friday afternoon he did so, accompanied by two of the nicest vixens heart of Fox could desire. Now Bertie Burkill has ever banned vixens when laying scent, but on the morn of Friday, Bertie called up The Scribe and in his sweetest voice asked might he have the privilege of accompanying the paper. The Scribe said "Delighted" and then nearly sold some rubber shares when Bertie in the same treacley voice asked might he bring a vixen with him. Now The Scribe at heart is a Terrible Turk, a Mahommedan, and a Mormon rolled in one, and lets all the vixens come along, that's open enough but Bertie, the sly man, at last is shewing up in his true colors. The Scribe is of opinion that secretly Bertie is worse then Blue Beard. It was thirty years ago yesterday that Bertie won his first pink and he is just as spry today as he was then.

The prayers and joss sticks offered and burnt by the Pack for rain remained unanswered. Saturday dawned a bright sunny day and as the Scribe jogged out to the Start he thought the job of Fox preferable to that of Hound, for the ground looked very dry and hard, with long stretches of paddy land like concrete, broken here and there by rough lumps of plough. Poor ponies, he thought, today we must be kind as possible. Foxes of course may play themselves

whether they hunt or not but poor Jackey has to go if he is told.

At the start at 1.15 p.m. were Claude, looking very pretty in his new pink, a very creditable effort, Gar old Mussey with a large flask, also creditable, Jackey Hayes wearing his usual pallid mask, and Bertie with his vixen who was very easy to look at.

MANY COLD FEET

Off they went, all suffering from cold feet, except Bertie Jackie and of course Claude, whose chief desire was to keep his new pink nice and clean. They laid a strong trail of red and white, down Springfield Line, west across the road over Misery Flats, swing left over a platform near Benbow's Dry Cut, over two footling bath tubs, the small wade by Hogback Bridge, London Town Bridge, World's End, which is not much of a leap this year, then check towards Hard Jangers. This check was given to make the leaders pause, to allow for a crossing the London Town Bridge to catch up and also because the ground was too hard to gallop.

This check was duly brought but young Moon, who is an expert in this country quickly got on scent jumping the Zig Zag, then away over a good galloping stretch via Muroka Passage. The local gentry here chipped in and laid paper across the railway but the leaders quickly got wise, turned back and carried straight on to Paint Brush Temple. To the north of this used to lie Big Ezra, a real hefty water jump but now cut into a bone creek, nor will the gentry let the Club build it up again. They are quite agreeable for it to be used as it is, no objection whatever, but it is about eighteen feet wide and so for hunting purposes napoo.

A small wade at Paint Brush led on to a trifling line of three jumps, then green paper at Rose Wade. The tide was here swirling in and as the entrance to the wade has been ruined, the Foxes decided to give the Hunt a spell ho which apparently was much appreciated.

Hence by Pillars of Hercules to a nasty looking green wade, which as a matter of fact is quite good if you hug the Bridge, but very deep otherwise. A long check to the south was laid here, for the ground was very bad and full of concrete paddy land and plough. Scent was not put down again till close on the narrow neck by Nimrod Sound where paper began to lie thick denoting the run in. From here over good galloping land with big paddy bunds, nice jumps they made, to Wiggly Creek with its fine water jump, full and rushing with fluid. The Scribe went round, but Bertie, Jackey and Claude went at it with a rush and cleared in fine style.

Judging by the appearance of many of the Hounds at the finish the Pack was not so successful.

From here straight east to Jim's Joy's platform, over the Serpentine to via Media platform. Here the Foxes went to earth for a time to see the Hunt pass in the distance. For a while the Pack seemed lost, apparently they crossed Benbow's platform, took the finishing jump and pricked on till young Moon tallyhoed them on to the right line.

MR. GARSTIN GOES THRU

The cloud of dust disappeared yet there seemed so many riders around that the Foxes were afraid to move, thinking the Pack was still ranging. By and by came an aeroplane in the blue, then two riderless ponies having the time of their lives followed by a youth MacDonald of the British Consulate who seemingly had been having the time of his young life. His senior Mr. Garstin also had the time of his life for he got through a Hunt for the first time in his life without a toss and finished tickled to death and as proud as a dog with two tails. On an unknown pony too! Some lad!!

The finish was at Benbow's Dry Cut where assembled a huge crowd of Shanghai's youth and beauty, quite like a Derby Day.

Up went the Flags, the mafoos were cleared out of the way, and the tedium of waiting enlivened by the areoplane which was so fascinated it wouldn't go away. One false alarm of 'here they come' caused by the mob of joy riders, then without too long a wait, a cloud of dust and the real thing.

SPENCE DISAPPOINTS

Heading the rush came young Maitland who almost lost by going outside the Flags, indeed it is a marvel how he managed to pull in. Behind him, very close, came the thrusters of whom The Scribe only recognised Liou and Dr. Billinghurst. Quite a good finish and a new pink won by a good lad too, for young Maitland has been placed many times and always rides hard. The second man, Edgar, very nearly pipped him. We all wish him good luck next time.

Spence provided the star turn at the last jump: he hit poor Mother Earth so hard, his braces came out of his coat collar. The mystery was how he kept his breeches up afterwards. Anyway, they didn't come down, and most folk were disappointed.

There was a great cry of Beaver as two persons came in, one in wak with chocolate breeches. He hadn't been in the mud where he deserved to be. The other person, a nasty piece of work, was in a sweater and can and looked more like a bruiser than a hunting man.

The Scribe hopes the Stewards got after them at the start. If they didn't, The Scribe does it now. We don't want that sort of thing in the Hunt Club. These lads must learn to dress properly.

And the last, last man to arrive was the gallant general, covered with sweat, dust and glory, for this was his first Hunt. May he ride many more.

The run, bar for dust and hard going, was voted a success. There wasn't one original thought in it, nor could there be in going like the present, but The Scribe as one water jump waiting which will provide the Pack with joy some day.

THE CARD

2nd Hunt Saturday, Dec. 2, 1922

Start:—Springfield Line
Finish:—Benbow's Dry Cut
Hunt laid by:—Messrs. Grayrigge, Hayes, and Claude Davis.

1. Mr. Hugh Maitland on Shake Down
2. Mr. J. Edgar on Barrhill
3. Mr. S. Liou on Oldsmobile
4. Mr. Y. Morimoto on Kasuga
5. Dr. Billinghurst on Appledore
6. Mr. John Johnstone on Blazing Corn.

RECS BATTLE CLUB TO TIE

(Continued from Page 1)

picture with a pretty solo effort; dribbling through he tricked three of the defense and notched the third goal. A spell of shooting practice ensued for the Engineers and most of the shots went wide but just before time Huggett added one more and the Engineers finished up four to the good.

The brothers Favacho played well for St. Xavier's, and the forwards, Silva especially, were quick and snappy, but they did not feed their outside right enough. For the Engineers, Oliveros and Crawford were the mainstay of the defense, Falcone and Wilson shining in the forward line.

S. F. C. vs. RECS

The Recs kicked off with the advantage of a wind that blew diagonally across the field. The club soon forced the play and were conceded a corner after about a minute's play. This proved fruitless and play immediately went to the other end. The Recs had a corner but were no more successful. The game at this time was fast and furious, rapidly going from one end of the field to the other. Tom Wade had a glorious opportunity with only McLean to beat, but miskicked. A few minutes later Evans tested the club goalie, but found him at home. The Club forwards got well away and Dailey looked certain to score. Instead of going through on his own, however, he centered and the Recs cleared. A play started by Mears passing out to C. Sofoulis who centered, nearly gave Alex Sofoulis the chance to score but he shot just outside.

Tonkin proved a tower of strength at back, and time and again broke up plays that looked certain scores.

Just before halftime the Club got well away and were within a few feet of the Recs goal. Coulcher had the ball but Keith being offside spoiled the play. The Club netted the ball but the whistle had blown for offside a second before. Half time arrived with a blank score sheet.

The second half showed that the speed of the previous half had told. The Recs team had at last two-thirds of the play in this half but were slow to shoot. The Club forwards broke away several times but Turner at back was playing a great game and Johnson in goal was always on the spot when needed. An unpleasant incident resulted in Dailey of the S. F. C. being ordered off and the Club played on with ten men. A penalty given against the Club for handling was taken by Oliveros but the ball went straight at McLean and he saved at the expense of a corner. A lovely shot from Evans was just tipped over the bar by McLean. Johannson took the corner kick and it went behind. Another corner kick a few minutes later had the same fate. A scrimmage in the Club goal resulted in Brown having a rib damaged and he had to leave the field. The Club had only nine men for the last five minutes but the Recs could not score and the game ended in a pointless draw.

POLICE BEATEN

The Public School eleven gave their followers a thrill when they took the Police into camp by a 2-1 score after a bitter battle. Drake and Johannson scored in the first half with Madar netting the winning point in the second. Drake played a wonderful game.

CUSTOMS vs. NAVY

This match was played in Hongkew Park in ideal weather. The Navy won the toss and played with the wind, the game started with fast playing, the Navy breaking into the Customs half in the first five minutes and it was only by Sluis' (Customs' goalie) good play that a goal was not then scored. The Navy played with good combination and if not for the good work from the Customs' backs, Froud and Tipton, the game would have been in favor of the Navy. 40 minutes after starting through good combination of the forward line the Customs scored the first goal, from a pretty pass by Barnes to Ogden, who put the ball into the net with terrific force which beat the Navy's goalie. Barnes of the Navy during a scrimmage in the front of the Customs' goal received injuries to his knee and had to leave the field but returned after a few minutes.

The second half started with the Navy playing all out to win and after 30 minutes playing, Barnes of the Navy equalled by scoring from a pass from their outside right. This woke the Customs up and Barnes broke away with a pass from Ogden and scored another for his side. This ended the match in favor of the Customs.

The pick of the Customs teams were: Ogden, Barnes, Hertz and Sluis.

The pick of the Navy were: Barnes, and their outside right.

Score Customs 2, Navy 1.

RECS 2nd vs. POLICE 2nd

A very one sided game resulted in a win for the Recs by 13-1. The Police started with nine men and were one down before their team was complete. Goal followed goal in quick succession and half time arrived with the score 8-0 against the Police.

The second half was just as one sided, the Recs adding another five goals and a solitary point by the Police being the sole contribution.

LUSITANO vs. HEBREW SCHOOL

The School was at home to the Portuguese yesterday and lost by the odd goal in three. The Portuguese won the toss and the school from the start began to attack. For the best part of the first half the ball was up and down the field, efforts by both School and Portuguese forwards being unable to produce any result. Just before half time, Gutieraz opened the score for the Portuguese with a shot in the corner. There was a slight dispute over this goal, and there were no nets but the school goaler admitted that the ball passed on the right side of the post and the goal was given accordingly. Half time found the score 1-0.

In the second half the Portuguese continually pressed, but the shooting could not beat the school goaler, Norton, whom due credit must be given for good play. A run down by the school forwards gave Howe the chance he wanted and he made no mistake. With the score 1-1 the game became livelier, and towards the end of the game H. Collaco netted the winning goal for the Portuguese with a nice shot that gave the goalie no chance.

For the School Norton and Sofoulis were the pick of the defense. Howe was by far the best of the forward quintet, but received poor support from his colleagues.

The Portuguese defense was good, but not up to their standard. Their forwards could easily have netted the ball a few more times. The final score was 2-1.

Mr. Bridges refereed to the satisfaction of all.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Hefting his extensive outfit said, "Let me see, there was some other club they told me to get? Ah, yes, you'd better let me have a ribbed-faced stymie."

Shades of Jock Hutchinson.

* * *

The first time he went out to play the game he took his good wife and talkative young son. The caddie tee'd up in great style. The budding champion took seven swings at the harmless little ball without moving it and then the youthful member exclaimed "Mama, what's the ball for?"

* * *

Needless to say, the tyro ran the usual gamut, and at Hongkew Park lost balls in the pond and at times in the shrubbery. He was wise, and trained a faithful hound to find lost balls on the links.

Pass the lyre:

For tricks that are smart and for ways that are winning,
My Fido, you've long had a goodly repute,
And after your recent auspicious beginning
I think as a golf-hound you're to suit;
It isn't so much that you proved yourself clever
At finding the balls that I chanced to deflect
As the comforting way that your ardent endeavor
Was fruitful in moral effect.

* * *

I hadn't proceeded as far as the second
Before a by no means unusual slice
Produced a result which I honestly reckoned
Excused me for murmuring "Bother it" (twice);
'Twas not with much hope that I bade you to seek it,
But I waited to see your response to my call
Ere sadly I farther diminished my wee kit
And dropped an expensive new ball.

* * *

Yet I couldn't but joy at your manner of working,
When, quitting my loss's immediate scene,
As though you'd deduced where the pillule was lurking
You tactfully made for the proximate green;
I couldn't but joy at the faith you attested,
Though ground for such faith I had given you none,
When you nosed in the hole in a way that suggested
You thought I had done it in one.

* * *

It was in his first match, when he was seven down, and eight to play, that he got well into a bunker. With an agonised smile he said to his caddie: "Ah, boy, this is where o ne needs a temperament-eh?" The caddie replied: "Well, master, I no have got one, you more better take a niblick."

* * *

ROUND IN FIFTY

(After Ella Wheeler Wilcox)

Some day, perchance, maybe, maybe,
One never knows, perhaps,
One cannot tell what fate the gods
Hold in their spacious laps.

* * *

It may be you—I hope 'tis I—
With golf strokes will be thrifty—
E'en in last Sunday's icy blast
I may go round in fifty.

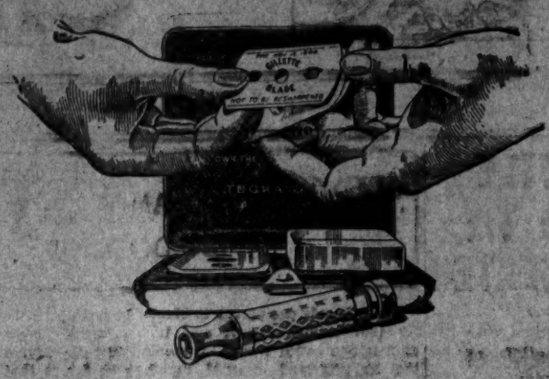
* * *

If thou couldn't do what I would do,
Say wouldn't that be nifty,
For I do know—and thou dost know—
I'll ne'er get round in fifty.

OXFORD WINS RACE

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 1.—In the inter-Varsity relay running races which took place at Cambridge today Oxford beat Cambridge by 3 events to 2.



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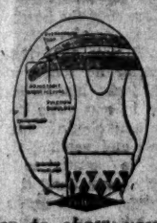

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Hornsby And Sisler Are Champion Batsmen Of The Major Leagues

Rogers Hornsby was easily the outstanding player of the National League during the season recently ended. He led the hitsmiths of the Heydler circuit with a percentage of .401, being the first National League batting champion to better .400 since Ed Delehanty piled up figures of .408 in 1899. In all the league's history since 1876, only eight players, including Hornsby have had percentages of .400 or better in their championship years. Another history-making feat by Hornsby was to return the honor of being "home-run king" to his league. Hornsby's forty-two homers were the most made by any player in either league. The great Cardinal also made another record in massing a total of 250 hits. The old record was set by Willie Keeler in 1897 with 243 hits. Hornsby came within seven hits of equaling Sisler's major league mark made in 1920. Still another record belongs to Hornsby in that his extra base hits came to a total of 452 bases. The old mark was 378 total bases made by Hornsby himself last year. Hornsby was within five total bases of Babe Ruth's major league record of 457. Hornsby scored the most runs, 141, the greatest number scored by a National Leaguer since McGraw made 142 for Baltimore in 1898. Max Carey of the Pirates holds the only offensive honor not in Hornsby's possession. This is in base stealing. The fleet Pittsburger led both leagues by stealing fifty-two bases. Jack Scott of the Giants is the nominal leader of the pitchers, with eight victories and two defeats, but the actual honors belong to Donohue of the Reds with eighteen victories and the defeats for a percentage of .667.

National League

BATTING AVERAGES

Player and Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Hornsby, St. L.	164	622	141	250	.401
Stengel, N. Y.	84	250	47	92	.368
Russell, Pitts.	60	220	51	81	.368
Barfoot, St. L.	42	22	3	12	.364
Fonseca, Cin.	81	291	55	105	.361
Miller, Chicago	122	466	61	164	.352
Bigbee, Pitts	150	612	113	215	.351
Grimes, Chicago	139	513	101	180	.351
Roush, Cin.	49	165	29	58	.351
Mann, St. L.	85	146	43	51	.349
Tierney, Pitts	122	441	57	152	.345
Snyder, N. Y.	104	317	34	109	.344
Hellocher, Chi.	153	592	90	202	.341
Harper, Cin.	128	430	68	146	.340
Daubert, Cin.	156	612	113	205	.336
Wheat, B'klyn	152	600	94	201	.335
Walker, Phila.	148	582	102	195	.335
Carey, Pitts.	155	629	140	208	.331
Meusel, N. Y.	154	616	100	203	.330
Young, N. Y.	149	560	106	185	.330
Gooch, Pitts	106	353	45	116	.329
Duncan, Cin.	151	607	93	199	.328
Kelly, N. Y.	151	592	86	194	.328
Barnhart, Pitts.	75	211	30	69	.327
Schmidt, Pitts.	40	163	20	50	.327
Cunningham, N. Y.	85	230	37	75	.326
Frisch, N. Y.	132	517	102	168	.325
Lee, Phila.	122	421	65	136	.323
Paporeer, St. L.	116	66	50	114	.323
Southworth, Bos.	43	158	27	61	.323
Bancroft, N. Y.	156	651	116	209	.321
O'Farrell, Chi.	128	393	69	126	.321
Bottomby, St. L.	37	150	29	48	.320
Johnston, B'klyn	138	566	110	180	.318
Myers, B'klyn	153	618	81	196	.317
Henline, Phila.	125	429	55	136	.317
Hargrave, Cin.	98	319	49	101	.317
Yellowhorse, Pitts.	23	19	2	6	.316
T. Griffith, B'klyn	99	390	44	104	.315
Gowdy, Boston	92	92	23	70	.315
Schultz, St. L.	112	344	50	108	.314
Barber, Chi.	84	223	35	79	.314
Meadows, Phila.	33	86	0	27	.314
B. Griffith, H'klyn	105	323	45	101	.313
Friberg, Chi.	97	295	49	92	.312
Smith, St. L.	143	510	116	158	.310
Williams, Phila.	151	585	98	181	.300
Stock, St. L.	151	579	85	176	.304
Wrightstone, Phil.	99	333	56	101	.303
McHenry, St. L.	64	238	31	72	.303
Pinell, Cin.	156	549	79	166	.302
Bressler, Cin.	52	53	7	16	.302
Blades, St. L.	66	164	15	49	.299
Gibson, Bost.	85	262	29	78	.208
De Berry, B'klyn	47	141	13	42	.298
Ens, Pitts.	30	57	7	17	.298
Janvrin, B'klyn	110	462	77	137	.297
Statz, Chi.	142	550	82	163	.296
Powell, Bost.	53	129	19	38	.295
Rohwer, Pitts.	155	671	115	197	.294
Maranville, Pitts.	128	405	64	119	.294
Fournier, St. L.	29	51	11	15	.294
Mattox, Pitts.	119	370	46	111	.293
Ainsmith, St. L.	105	394	35	115	.292
Holke, Bost.	154	593	65	173	.291
Grimm, Pitts.	56	155	19	45	.290
Mitchell, B'klyn	119	402	62	116	.289
Boeckel, Bost.	131	495	56	142	.287
Terry, Chi.	110	395	47	113	.286
Fletcher, Phila.	27	56	6	16	.286
Adams, Pitts.	153	579	82	165	.285
High, B'klyn	80	260	24	74	.285
Wingo, Cin.	156	631	104	179	.284
Burns, Cin.	142	571	90	162	.284
Traynor, Pitts.	88	307	46	87	.284
Rawlings, N. Y.	83	321	53	90	.280
Flack, Chi., S. L.	90	234	29	65	.278
Smith, N. Y.	42	47	5	13	.277
Robertson, N. Y.	141	547	87	151	.276
Parkinson, Phila.	104	352	51	97	.276
Cruise, Bost.	127	450	67	124	.275
Krug, Chi.	33	91	11	25	.275
Ward, B'klyn	112	383	54	105	.274
Bohne, Cin.	110	397	55	108	.272
Schmandt, B'klyn	39	55	10	15	.272
Carlson, Pitts.	74	166	23	45	.271
Le Bourveau, Phila.	141	514	44	139	.270
Leslie, Phila.	110	341	48	92	.270
Heathcote, St. L., Chic.	61	159	20	43	.270
Mueller, St. L.	32	122	27	33	.270
Mueller, Pitts.	136	551	64	148	.269
Olsen, B'klyn	143	515	57	138	.268
Ford, Boston	43	97	19	26	.268
Gainer, St. L.	29	71	7	19	.268
Cadore, B'klyn	115	427	63	114	.167
Groh, N. Y.	126	466	59	124	.266
Kopf, Boston	86	318	35	84	.264
Nixon, Boston	59	180	20	47	.262
Miller, B'klyn	36	100	8	26	.260
Aldridge, Chic.	63	193	33	50	.259
Cooper, Pitts	41	108	18	28	.259
Scott, N. Y.	18	31	2	8	.258
Callaghan, Chic.	74	175	31	45	.257
Smith, B'klyn	28	35	5	9	.257
Clemons, St. L.	71	160	9	41	.256
Christenbary, Bos.	71	153	22	39	.255
Nehf, N. Y.	37	98	9	25	.255
Winters, Phila	34	43	3	11	.255
Mokan, Pitts., Phil.	78	240	29	61	.254
Rapp, Phila.	119	503	58	127	.252
Shinnors, N. Y.	56	135	18	34	.252
Mamaux, B'klyn	37	16	2	4	.250
Nicholson, Bost.	78	222	31	55	.248
Klumick, Cin.	39	89	11	22	.247
Glazner, Pitts.	34	65	5	16	.246
Peters, Phila.	55	143	16	35	.245
Pfeffer, St. L.	45	98	3	24	.245
Weinert, Phila.	34	58	10	13	.241
Rosor, Bost.	32	113	13	27	.239
Caveney, Cin.	118	395	11	94	.238
Causey, N. Y.	25	21	4	5	.238
Grimes, B'klyn	36	93	15	22	.237
North, St. L.	53	47	5	11	.234
J. Smith, Phila.	40	100	15	28	.233
Neale, Cin.	25	43	11	10	.233
Barbare, Boston	106	373	38	86	.231
Neis, B'klyn	61	70	15	16	.228
Lavan, St.	89	261	23	60	.227

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES

Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SB.	PC.
Pitts.	195	5516	865	1700	237	103	52	141	.308
New York	156	5457	852	1662	252	88	80	115	.305
St. Louis	154	5421	863	1632	276	83	107	71	.301
Cincinnati	156	5237	766	1562	227	95	45	128	.295
Chicago	156	5333	771	1563	249	70	42	101	.293
Brooklyn	156	5415	743	1570	231	76	56	77	.290
Phila.	154	5463	743	1540	258	55	115	44	.282
Boston	164	5163	596	1356	164	68	32	63	.263

PITCHING RECORDS

Pitcher and Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Jonnard, New York	6	1	.857
Scott, New York	8	2	.800
North, St. Louis	11	3	.786
Douglas, New York	11	4	.733
Stueland, Chicago	9	4	.692
Donohue, Cincinnati	18	9	.667
Sell, St. Louis	4	2	.667
Behan, Philadelphia	4	2	.667
Rixey, Cincinnati	25	13	.658
Couch, Cincinnati	17	9	.654
Couch, Cincinnati	11	6	.647
Hamilton, Pittsburgh	9	5	.643
Osborne, Chicago	21	12	.636
Rusther, Brooklyn	23	14	.622
Cooper, Pittsburg	13	8	.619
J. Barnes, New York	29	12	.613
Pfeffer, St. Louis	18	12	.600
Vance, Brooklyn	19	13	.594
Nehf, New York	17	12	.586
Ryan, New York	17	12	.586
Morrison, Pittsburgh	4	3	.571
Causey, New York	17	13	.567
Shordel, St. Louis	16	13	.552
Alexander, Chicago	17	14	.548
Grimes, Brooklyn	7	6	.538
Keck, Cincinnati	11	10	.524
Haines, St. Louis	12	11	.522
Cheeves, Chicago	16	15	.516
Aldridge, Chicago	6	6	.500
Winters, Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Barfoot, St. Louis	3	3	.500
Gillespie, Cincinnati	11	12	.478
Glazner, Pittsburgh	8	9	.471
Jone, Chicago	7	8	.467
Pertica, St. Louis	11	13	.458
Doak, St. Louis	11	13	.458
Miller, Boston	5	6	.435
Toney, New York	8	10	.444
Weinert, Philadelphia	4	5	.444
Markle, Cincinnati	9	12	.429
Carlson, Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
Decatur, Brooklyn	3	4	.429
McNamara, Boston	11	15	.423
McQuillan, Boston, N. Y.	11	15	.423
Adams, Pittsburgh	8	1	.421
Meadows, Philadelphia	12	18	.400
Ring, Philadelphia	12	18	.400
Marquard, Boston	10	15	.400
Shriver, Brooklyn	10	15	.400
Hulihan, Boston	2	3	.400
Watson, Boston	3	14	.364
Fillingim, Boston	5	9	.357
Kaufmann, Chicago	7	18	.350

George Sisler of the St. Louis Browns is the champion batter among the 248 players who took part in American League games during the late season. His percentage for 142 games was .415. He also scored the greatest number of hits, 244; the greatest number of runs, 132, and the most stolen bases, 49. Ken Williams's 39 homers gave him first place in that department. Joe Bush of the Yankees was leading pitcher with 26 victories and 7 defeats.

Everett Scott of the Yankees added another season of continuous play to his long record. He took part in every one of the Yankees' 154 games and has thus played in 986 games without interruption. Tris Speaker of Cleveland made the most two-baggers, 48, and Sisler the most three-baggers, 18. Only one no-hit game was pitched. This was by Robertson of the White Sox. Cobb of the Tigers made five hits in a game on three occasions. Sisler made a new league record by hitting safely in 41 consecutive games. Ken Williams had a streak of 28 games, Derrill Pratt one of 23 and John Tobin two 21-game streaks. Speaker produced the longest run-scoring streak, making 15 runs in twelve straight games.

St. Louis leads in club batting with a percentage of .310.

The appended records for the two League are final.

American League

BATTING AVERAGES

Players, Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Sisler, St. Louis	137	627	99	210	.398
Cobb, Detroit	131	426	85	161	.378
Speaker, Cleve.	118	455	92	163	.358
Hellmann, Det.	61	214	41	75	.350
Haney, Detroit	51	196	19	43	.341
Woodall, Detroit	45	94	16	32	.340
Van Gilder, St. L.	85	283	47	79	.339
Stephenson, Cleve.	143	525	80	180	.336
Miller, Phila.	15	12	5	4	.333
Durst, St. Louis	19	6	1	2	.333
Keefe, Cleveland	146	623	123	207	.332
Tobin, St. Louis	153	584	128	194	.332
Williams, St. L.	152	576	95	190	.330
Ruth, New York	152	540	94	178	.329
Veach, Detroit	124	508	92	164	.324
Collins, Chicago	101	358	44	116	.324
Goslin, Wash.	155	572	83	185	.323
Galloway, Phila.	137	514	48	166	.322
Severeid, St. L.	121	372	41	120	.323
Bassler, Detroit	39	96	13	31	.323
Bush, New York	111	389	61	115	.322
Hauser, Phila.	42	162	20	40	.323
Fothergill, Det.	121	472	61	151	.320
Meusel, N. Y.	145	567	88	181	.319
Jamieson, Cleve.	124	408	47	130	.319
Schang, N. Y.	145	555	88	176	.317
Jacobson, St. L.	149	526	72	166	.316
Sheely, Chicago	130	408	52	129	.319
Harris, Boston	136	408	52	129	.316
Ruth, New York	110	407	94	128	.314
McManus, St. L.	154	604	89	188	.311
O'Neill, Cleve.	133	393	38	122	.310
McInnis, Cleve.	142	534	68	165	.309
Burns, Boston	148	550	72	172	.308
Flagstead, Detroit	44	91	21	28	.308
Moore, Phila. Det.	24	26	3	8	.308
Collins, St. Louis	66	127	14	39	.307
Pratt, Boston	154	607	74	184	.303
Hooper, Chicago	152	603	111	183	.303
Blue, Detroit	145	583	131	176	.302
Zachary, Wash.	32	70	4	21	.300
J. Sewell, Cleve.	158	588	80	167	.290
Rigney, Det.	155	639	68	161	.299
Wood, Cleve.	142	505	74	151	.299
Mostil, Chi.	132	458	74	137	.299
Falk, Chi.	131	488	58	144	.208
Witt, N. Y.	140	528	98	157	.297
Hofmann, N. Y.	37	91	13	27	.297
Robertson, St. L.	18	27	2	8	.296
Judge, Wash.	148	590	84	174	.296
Nunamiker, Cleve.	36	44	8	13	.295
Rice, Wash.	154	685	90	187	.294
Rolp, St. L.	32	58	7	17	.293
Brower, Wash.	139	474	61	138	.291
Austin, St. L.	15	31	6	9	.290
Dugan, Bos., N. Y.	144	594	89	170	.286
Strunk, Chi.	92	311	36	89	.286
Clark, Det.	85	192	31	55	.286
Gardner, Cleve.	137	470	74	134	.285
Shanks, Wash.	84	272	35	77	.283
Menosky, Bos.	126	466	60	115	.283
Bronkie, Chi.	23	64	6	18	.281
Schalk	142	443	57	124	.280
Walker, Phila.	151	567	110	158	.270
Bruggy, Phila.	53	111	10	31	.270
Baker, N. Y.	69	234	30	65	.278
Murray, N. Y.	22	18	1	5	.278
Dykes, Phila.	145	601	66	188	.275
Shorten, St. L.	55	131	22	36	.275
Manion, Det.	42	69	9	19	.275
J. Collins, Bos.	135	472	33	129	.273
Smith, Bos. N. Y.	94	260	44	71	.273
Goebel, Wash.	38	59	14	16	.271
McNulty, Cleve.	22	59	10	16	.271
Evans, Cleve.	76	148	35	40	.270
Scott, N. Y.	154	557	64	149	.268
Harris, Wash.	154	606	95	162	.267
Gerber, St. L.	153	602	80	161	.267
Perkins, Phila.	148	506	58	135	.267
Foster, Bos., St. L.	85	252	40	67	.266
Chle. Cleve.	56	109	21	29	.266
Cutshaw, Det.	130	493	56	130	.264
O'Rourke, Bos.	67	216	29	57	.264
Jones, N. Y.	46	87	14	23	.264
L. Sowell, Cleve.	41	87	14	23	.264
Ward, New York	154	558	68	147	.263
Wambsganss, Cleve.	143	539	89	142	.263
Callaway, Phila.	29	49	5	13	.263
McNalley, N. Y.	53	145	21	38	.262
Bagby, Cleveland	25	42	4	11	.262
Smith, Wash.	65	204	22	53	.260
Pitteuger, Boston	66	186	16	48	.259
Leibold, Boston	82	271	42	70	.258
Ruel, Boston	166	361	34	93	.256
Gharrity, Wash.	96	273	40	70	.256
Fewster, N. Y., Bos.	68	219	28	56	.256
McMillan, N. Y.	35	78	7	20	.256
Johnson, Chicago	144	502	85	153	.254
Welch, Phila.	114	374	43	95	.254
Helmach, Phila.	38	59	6	15	.254
Peck'p'gh, Wash.	147	518	62	131	.253
Jones, Detroit	124	458	65	116	.253
Mays, New York	35	91	7	23	.253
Leverett, Chicago	33	83	6	21	.253
Lamotte, Wash.	68	214	22	54	.252
Mitchell, N. Y. Bos.	63	206	21	52	.252
Johnston, Phila.	71	259	41	65	.251
Gulsto, Cleveland	35	84	7	21	.250
Fullerton, Boston	31	8	2	2	.250
Ellerbe, St. L.	91	343	42	48	.245
Mogridge, Wash.	34	86	6	21	.244
Courtney, Wash., Chi.	23	37	3	9	.243
Bush, Wash.	41	133	17	32	.241
Ogden, Phila.	17	29	1	7	.241
Oldham, Detroit	43	75	11	18	.240
Miller, Boston	95	315	48	76	.239
Mulligan, Chi.	103	372	39	87	.234
Milan, Wash.	42	74	8	17	.230
McGowan, Phila.	98	302	37	69	.228
Picinich, Wash.	76	212	16	48	.226
Bayne, St. Louis	26	91	2	7	.226
Young, Phila.	125	471	62	105	.223
Johnson, Detroit	29	36	5	8	.222
McClellan, Chi.	90	303	28	67	.221
Schupp, Chicago	18	23	0	5	.217
Hoyt, New York	37	93	4	20	.215
Dauss, Detroit	39	72	3	15	.208
Johnson, Wash.	43	103	8	22	.204

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SB.	PC.
St. Louis	154	5420	867	1681	292	93	98	133	.310
Detroit	155	5374	828	1641	249	90	54	79	.305
Cleve.	155	5294	768	1548	316	72	32	92	.292
New York	154	5241	758	1504	213	73	95	64	.287
Chicago	155	5270	691	1460	241	60	45	98	.277
Phila.	155	5225	705	1406	216	59	111	53	.269
Wash.	154	5206	649	1392	224	76	45	99	.267
Boston	154	5294	598	1396	236	57	45	64	.264

PITCHING RECORDS

Player and Club	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Bush, New York	26	7	.788
Kolp, St. Louis	14	4	.778
Johnson, Detroit	7	3	.700
Danforth, St. Louis	5	2	.714
Rommel, Philadelphia	27	13	675
Davis, St. Louis	11	6	.647
Shawkey, New York	20	12	.625
Hoyt, New York	19	12	.613
Pillette, Detroit	19	12	.613
Murray, New York	3	2	.600
Shocker, St. Louis	25	17	.595
Van Gilder, St. Louis	19	13	.594
Zachary, Washington	14	10	583
Morton, Cleveland	14	10	.583
Mogridge, Washington	18	13	581
Uhle, Cleveland	22	16	.579
Wright, St. Louis	8	6	.571
Leverette, Chicago	13	10	.565
W. Collins, Boston	14	11	.560
Faher, Chicago	21	17	.553
Covleskie, Cleveland	17	14	548
Hodge, Chicago	7	6	.538
Jones, New York	13	13	.500
Dauss, Detroit	13	13	.500
Olsen, Detroit	6	6	.500
Schupp, Chicago	4	4	.500
Stoner, Detroit	4	4	.500
Johnson, Washington	16	17	.485
Ehmke, Detroit	16	17	.485
Robertson, Chicago	14	15	.483
Mays, New York	12	14	.481
Pduett, St. Louis	7	8	.467
Russell, Boston	6	7	.462
Oldham, Detroit	11	13	.458
Courtney, Chicago	5	6	.455
Quinn, Boston	13	16	.448
T. Blankenship, Chicago	8	10	.444
Dayne, St. Louis	4	5	.444
Bagby, Cleveland	8	10	.444
Lindsey, Cleveland	4	5	.444
Naylor, Philadelphia	11	15	.423
Brillheart, Washington	4	6	.400
Boone, Cleveland	4	6	.400
Gleason, Washington	2	3	.400
Hasty, Philadelphia	9	14	.391
Pennock, Boston	10	17	
Mails, Cleveland	4	7	.364
Ferguson, Boston	9	16	.360
Helmach, Philadelphia	6	11	.353
Harris, Philadelphia	9	20	.310
Erickson, Washington	5	12	.294
Karr, Boston	5	12	.294
Francis, Washington	7	17	.292

New York May Take Star From Los Angeles Nine

Los Angeles, Nov. 25.—There should be legislation against clubs keeping players on the bench, as in the case of Johnny Mitchell and the Yankees. It is said that Miller Huggins, through Scout Bob Connery, may recall Shortstop Ray French of the Tigers. This would probably mean that Mitchell and French would exchange places next season, that is if 'Hug' can obtain waivers on the former. No shortfielder in baseball has a ghost of a show of breaking into the New York lineup while Everett Scott is able to hobble around.

French will balk at becoming a bench warmer.

The Yankees need a good lefthander. That is why they are so anxious to bag Jakie May and why the wee chucker will get his chance in 1923. Frank O'Doul has failed to make good, for if the Hugmen had a capable big league portsider on the payroll they would be even more formidable.

All of 'Hug's' winning pitchers are right handed. Every pennant winning outfit has one good south paw.

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Minnesota Will Limit Fight Purses To Fifty Percent

Members of the Minnesota Boxing Commission have ruled that headliners in ring fights in that State may not receive more than 50 percent of the receipts, after the State's 10 percent levy has been deducted.

The commission refused to consur in the decision of the New York Boxing Commission which has deprived Kilbane, Wilson and Creb of their titles, so far as that State is concerned. It has held such action only served to complicate ring matters.

Decisions in boxing contests in Minnesota hereafter will be allowed only by special application to the commission.

When Harold Lloyd would step out,
They'd tall him "Grandma's Boy,"
They'd shout at him, and heckle him,
And throw a doll or toy.

The Boy loved fondly Millie—
A winsome, vampy maid,
But every time he'd sit with her,
He'd have to seek the shade.

Another fellow lovvd her—
Thought Harold was a sap;
And just to show he knew it,
He up and slapped his map.

To Harold this was nasty—
The slap he didn't like;
He rose up from the roadside,
And swore an oath, "Oh, Mike."

His Granny was discouraged—
To see her Boy get struck,
And so she got a talisman
To bring him lots of luck.

Soon Harold was a terror—
He went without his lunch
He threw away his rubbers
He packed a mighty punch

By Gosh. He carried matches—
He winked at every vamp—
And then he startled everyone
By catching a bad tramp.

Not satisfied with all this,
He up and grabbed he girl;
And then he licked the bully
And made the landscape whirl.

The Rubes and Hicks all loved him
Their hearts were filled with joy.
To see the transformation
Of this one "Grandma's Boy."

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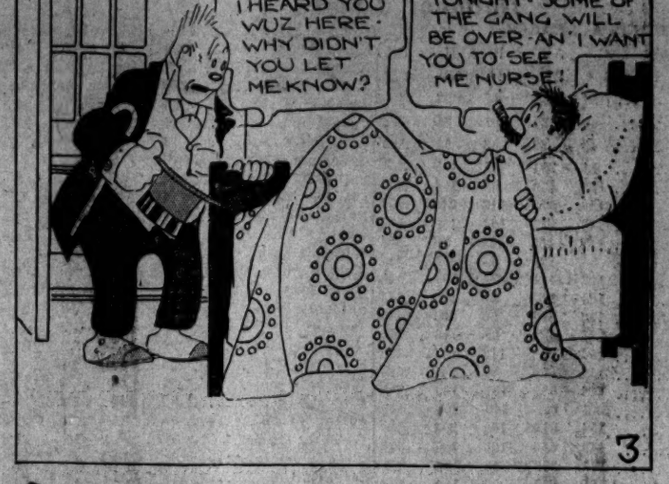
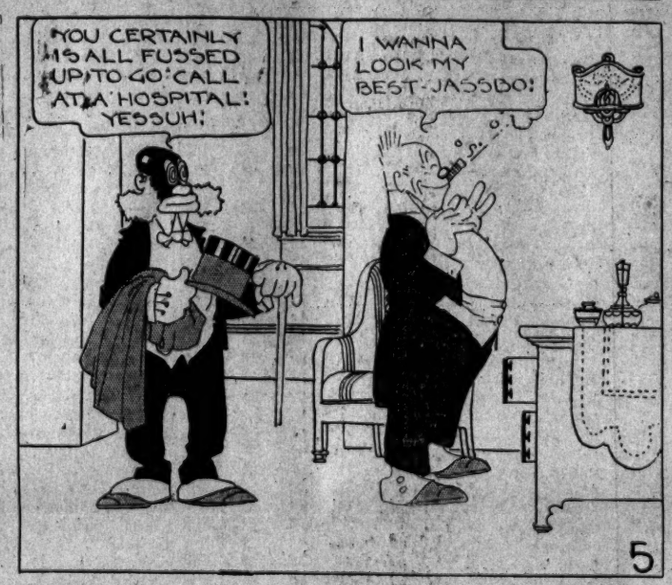
Bringing Up Father

GRACIOUS- THE DUKE DE CAY IS ILL IN THE HOSPITAL - I WANT YOU TO GO RIGHT OVER AND SEE HIM!
HAVEN'T I BEEN IN THE HOSPITAL ENOUGH WITHOUT VISITIN'?
1


I WUZ JUST COMIN' IN TO SEE THE DUKE DE CAY WHEN I HEARD YOU WUZ HERE- WHY DIDN'T YOU LET ME KNOW?
I'M HAVIN' SO MUCH FUN - I HAVEN'T HAD TIME - I WANT YOU TO BE HERE TONIGHT - SOME OF THE GANG WILL BE OVER - AN' I WANT YOU TO SEE ME NURSE!
3



MRS. JIGGS - I HEARD THAT THE DUKE IS ILL - CAN YOU TELL ME WHERE HE IS?
YES - MY DEAR HE IS IN THE HOSPITAL - I'LL GO WITH YOU AND WE'LL CALL ON HIM!
7

HELLO - HOW ARE YOU FEELING DUKE?
YOU LOOK LONE SOME- DIDN'T MY HUSBAND CHEER YOU UP?
I HAVEN'T SEEN YOUR HUSBAND I CAN'T EVEN GET THE NURSE WHEN I RING-
8